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Young Arabs carry a man wounded Sunday in Jerusalem's Old City. It was uncertain if he was shot by a gunman who killed

two guards and wounded nine persons at a mosque or by Israeli police who fired into a crowd after rioting broke out.



The suspect, Alan H. Goodman, is led away by Israeli police.

## Jewish Gunman Kills 2 At Jerusalem Mosque

David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A man dressed as an Israeli soldier and wielding an automatic rifle shot his way Sunday into one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Dome of the Rock on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, and sprayed the inside of the mosque with gunfire, killing at least two Arabs and wounding nine persons. Israeli policemen and border troops in riot gear swarmed onto the mount, assaulted the mosque and captured the gunman within about 20 minutes, then whisked him out through a mob of Moslems who had streamed to the site from all corners of the Old City.

The police identified the assailant as Alan Harry Goodman, 37, who apparently immigrated to Israel from Baltimore in 1977. Among belongings found in his room in the Beit Hakerem section of Jerusalem were leaflets from the Kach Movement, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, a small extremist group of ultranationalists who advocate the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel, and the replacement of the mosques on the Temple Mount with a new Jewish temple.

The attack, which came on Easter morning as thousands of Christian pilgrims were worshipping in the Old City, set off furious demonstrations by Arabs throughout East Jerusalem. Stone-throwing youths injured at least 27 Israelis and foreigners on the Mount of Olives; two were hospitalized. On the Temple Mount, hundreds of angry men and boys chanted Palestinian nationalist slogans and stoned a small contingent of Israeli policemen, who were quickly reinforced by troops in combat gear spraying tear gas and firing into the air.

Islamic leaders in Jerusalem declared a one-week general strike, which appeared to hold the potential for further clashes both in Jerusalem and on the occupied West Bank, where scattered demonstrations were reported following the incident.

## Haig Takes 'Ideas' on Falklands To Britain

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. postponed his return to Washington Sunday and was returning to London for further talks on averting war between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

Dean Fischer, a State Department spokesman, said Mr. Haig, who met with Argentine officials almost all day Saturday, would leave "with specific ideas for further discussion."

Mr. Haig and other senior State Department officials met with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez for four hours Saturday afternoon and then with President Leopoldo Galtieri for more than five hours. Mr. Fischer said the talks were "meaningful and open."

The meeting with President Galtieri ended at almost 2 a.m. Sunday. Mr. Haig, returning to his hotel, looked worn and said only that the talks were "a lot of work."

Mr. Haig, who arrived Friday night from London, had been scheduled to return Sunday to Washington. Mr. Fischer declined to say whether there had been actual progress in the talks, but he said "we will stay engaged in this process as long as we can be helpful."

It was unclear what movement there may have been on a compromise. Mr. Fischer said the United States supported last week's United Nations Security Council resolution as a basis for a settlement.

The resolution called for the withdrawal of the Argentine troops that invaded the islands April 2.

Diplomatic sources said one idea Mr. Haig would take to London was a proposal by Peru for an international peacekeeping force to occupy the archipelago. But the sources also stressed that Argentina might find it unacceptable to withdraw in favor of a peacekeeping force.

In Washington, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, said Sunday there was a "reasonable likelihood" that a last-minute settlement could be worked out. "I'm hopeful, very hopeful and I think I'm reasonably optimistic," she said.

The risk of an imminent clash (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Secretary of State Haig and President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina confer in Buenos Aires.

## Common Market Extends Ban To Cover Argentine Imports

New York Times Service

LONDON — The European Economic Community voted a total ban on imports from Argentina as the hour approached for the imposition of Britain's naval blockade of Argentine shipping in the seas off the Falkland Islands.

The sanctions, adopted by the 10-member community at a meeting Saturday in Brussels, were the sternest punitive measures in the Common Market's 25-year history. Officials said that they could be imposed, along with a ban on arms sales to Argentina that was approved Friday, as early as Wednesday if legal documents can be completed by then.

[Argentina hinted Sunday that it might retaliate against countries that comply with British requests for economic sanctions over the Falklands Islands crisis, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.]

A Foreign Ministry statement said: "The Argentine government is closely watching the attitudes of countries subjected to great pressure by Britain to join the economic aggression against our country. Argentina reserves the right to adopt, in each case, the pertinent measures responding to those liable to affect its foreign trade and international economic relations."

British politicians were somewhat surprised by what amounted to a diplomatic coup for London in its efforts to force Argentina to pull its troops out of the South Atlantic archipelago, which they occupied just over a week ago. A number of countries, including

West Germany, had seemed reluctant to approve a complete embargo because of the damage they feared it would do to their long-term trade relations.

Argentina, already economically vulnerable because of the world's highest inflation rate and a foreign debt of about \$34 billion, saw all of its assets in Britain, including deposits in British banks, frozen after the Falklands invasion. The new measure means a loss of as much as \$40 million each week in trade with Western Europe.

"This clearly sends a signal to Argentina," said a spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "We are extremely pleased and grateful for this expression of solidarity from our European partners."

The quick, stern action by the community contrasted sharply with its response following the imposition of martial law in Poland. It took three weeks on that occasion to get any agreement at all, and the sanctions eventually imposed affected only about 1 percent of Soviet exports to member countries.

Although a Common Market communiqué issued Saturday was somewhat ambiguous in calling for support from other nations, British officials expressed the hope that such Commonwealth countries as Canada and New Zealand might join the embargo. Australia has already blocked Argentine imports, and the United States is not expected to do so because of its mediating role.

The government was disturbed by several reports suggesting that many of the 1,800 Falklanders would prefer Britain to refrain from military action altogether of that they would want to be evacuated prior to any assault on the islands. Their views, if accurately reported, would tend to undercut the rationale for Britain's response to the invasion.

Falklander Letter

In a letter said to represent the views of 500 Falklanders, 15 senior administrators, including the top police and medical officers, asked that the islands be evacuated by "protecting power" before fighting began and that the power — presumed in London to mean the United States — send an observer to the area immediately.

The Falkland Islands office, a lobbying group in London, denies that the latter represented the views of the islanders and noted that no elected officials were among the signatories. Rex Hunt, the former governor of the colony now in London, said that 90 percent of the islanders would choose to remain, despite the risks, rather than face losing their homes and property. But he called the letter "genuine."

Meanwhile, the British naval task force, composed of at least 27 ships, steamed southward toward the potential combat zone, which it is not expected to reach for at least another week.

—R.W. APPLE JR.

## Israeli Buildup Alarms Palestinians, Lebanese

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Alarmed by sightings of an Israeli buildup along the border and by repeated threats from Israeli leaders, Palestinians and Lebanese spent the weekend in the grips of an acute war scare.

Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, warned his officers and allies that Israel was likely to attack within a few days. PLO officials said.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis called in U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Dillon twice Saturday to urge Washington's help in heading off bloodshed. Mr. Sarkis summoned Soviet Ambassador Alexander Solodov for a separate meeting.

Mr. Dillon said after his second meeting with Mr. Sarkis that the United States was in constant contact with the Israeli government, seeking to preserve peace along the Lebanese-Israeli border. In response to questions from Lebanese

reporters, however, he acknowledged that the situation had become dangerous.

The Reagan administration called on "all those involved to show the utmost restraint." Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes said in Barbados, where President Reagan was vacationing, that there were no immediate plans to send special Middle East envoy Philip H. Habib back to the region but that Mr. Habib, who last summer negotiated the fragile cease-fire between Israel and the PLO, "stands ready" to go if he is needed.

Although U.S. officials refused publicly to confirm or deny the reports from Lebanon, some said privately that Washington did not have evidence of a new, large-scale Israeli buildup in the border area. The sources said that, despite intensive consultations with the Israelis, the United States does not know what Prime Minister Menachem



Bulent Ecevit

## Ecevit Is Again Arrested After Assailing Regime

Washington Post Service

ANKARA — Bulent Ecevit, a former Turkish premier, has been arrested on charges of "making false statements against the interests of Turkey." He faces a prison sentence of not less than five years if he is convicted.

Mr. Ecevit was interrogated twice recently by the military prosecutor of Ankara because of interviews given to Dutch television reporters and an article written for the West German magazine Der Spiegel.

According to the martial law authorities, the latest charges were based on another interview, this one with Norwegian journalists. In his article and interviews, Mr. Ecevit has criticized military rule in general and the attitude of the ruling military body, the National Security Council.

When he was informed Friday that he was to be arrested and told the reason, Mr. Ecevit appeared to dispute the accuracy of the statements attributed to him. He told a columnist for the Turkish daily Cumhuriyet: "I have not given such an interview. It means that they are taking me in for things that I have not said."

Some reports said Mr. Ecevit

would face a military court Monday. Mr. Ecevit, 56, was held for a month at a military installation after the military takeover on Sept. 12, 1980, and resigned from the leadership of the Republican People's Party, which was later abolished. Since then, he has been speaking out against the military regime. His efforts prompted the military administration to issue a decree barring politicians from making political statements "on the past, present and future of Turkey."

Mr. Ecevit, who was premier three times during the 1970s, recently served a three-month sentence for violating the ban on public statements. His prison term was reduced by one month for good behavior.

"I have now been discharged but so long as the limitation on my freedom of expression continues, I feel as if I were in prison everywhere," Mr. Ecevit said after he was released in February.

His weekly magazine, Arayis, or Search, has been banned, and his request for a passport turned down. Gen. Kenan Evren, the head of the National Security Council, said

## INSIDE

### Russians Wary

A senior Soviet official meeting with a group of visiting Americans in Moscow has given a wary response to President Reagan's proposal that he and the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, meet in New York during a United Nations disarmament conference in June, although Mr. Brezhnev may attend the conference, Page 2.

### Ershad Interview

Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammed Ershad, Bangladesh's new military ruler, said in an interview that he believed the Soviet Union was "very dangerous" and added that Bangladesh felt nothing but friendship toward the United States, Page 5.

### Naval Expansion

The Reagan administration proposal for the most ambitious naval expansion in U.S. peacetime history makes the \$168-billion procurement program an inviting target to those in Congress who want to reduce the federal deficit by holding down military spending, Page 3.

## 2 Reach North Pole in Bid To Circumnavigate Globe

United Press International

LONDON — Two British adventurers trying to circle the globe by both poles planted a Union Jack at the North Pole on Sunday and sent a triumphant Easter telegram to Prince Charles.

Sir Ranulph Fiennes, 38, and Charles Burton, 40, rested at the North Pole after completing by snowmobile the most hazardous portion of their 52,000-mile (83,200-kilometer) trip, described by Arctic experts as the "toughest journey on Earth."

Mr. Burton had only one word to describe how he felt after having arrived at his goal. "Marvelous," he said.

In 1980 to 1981, the two Britons, along with a third, Oliver Shepherd, 36, crossed Antarctica to traverse the South Pole.

The 24-year adventure of Sir Ranulph and Mr. Burton is not over, however. To be the first to circumnavigate the globe by the North and South poles, the Transglobe Expedition team must return to Greenwich, England, where they set out in 1979. They hope to arrive in July.

On Sunday, while Sir Ranulph

and Mr. Burton pitched camp at the North Pole in minus 25 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 32 degrees Celsius), in England champagne flowed among the expedition's supporters.

Buckingham Palace said Prince Charles, a sponsor, sent a telegram of congratulations to the two men after receiving their message. Rear Adm. Sir Edmund Irving, chairman of the expedition's executive committee, said in a message: "We're on top of the world with you!"

A spokesman for the Transglobe Expedition said Sir Ranulph and Mr. Burton reached their destination four days ahead of schedule, although they had been delayed because they ran out of gasoline and had to wait for an air shipment.

An expedition spokesman said last week that Sir Ranulph and Mr. Burton face a hazardous return journey from the North Pole to the Arctic Circle. Warmer weather could split ice between the pole and their pick-up point, and they could easily get stuck on a floe," he said.

The trip is expected to take six to eight weeks.



Sir Ranulph Fiennes, left, and Charles Burton trekked over the snow with their gear. The photograph was taken March 18.



# Soviet Official Responds Warily To Reagan Proposal for a Summit

By John F. Burns

MOSCOW — A senior Soviet official, meeting with a group of visiting Americans, has given a wary response to President Reagan's proposal that he and the Soviet president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, meet in New York during a UN disarmament conference in June.

The Americans, visiting under the auspices of the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington, said a Soviet official who is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee told them that no decision had been made on whether Mr. Brezhnev would attend the conference, but that he thought it likely that the Soviet leader would go.

## 'It Would Be Well'

However, the official, who spoke to the Americans on a background basis, said the Soviet side would have reservations about the proposed Reagan-Brezhnev encounter. The Americans said the reasons given were that Mr. Reagan would likely use the United Nations forum for a propaganda speech that would create an inauspicious climate for talks, and that any top-level meeting should be preceded by painstaking preparation.

But the Americans quoted the Soviet official as saying that if Mr. Brezhnev did go to New York, he

would probably use the occasion for "contacts" with Mr. Reagan that would fall short of negotiations. The official was said to have emphasized that he was offering a personal opinion and was not stating official Soviet policy.

Mr. Reagan made his proposal during an informal session with reporters in the Oval Office last week. He said he would be addressing the UN conference, which is scheduled from June 7 to July 9, and urged Mr. Brezhnev to do the same. Mr. Reagan added, "I think it would be well if he and I had a talk."

Mr. Brezhnev has proposed meeting with Mr. Reagan on several occasions in the past year. For several months the U.S. administration took a cautious attitude toward the proposal, saying any summit should be well-prepared and likely to make substantive progress on issues between the two nations. But after the Soviet-backed military crackdown in Poland in December, administration officials began saying that a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev might be useful.

The substance of the Soviet official's remarks was relayed by members of the U.S. group, who came to propose a conference in Minneapolis next year between 40 private Americans and 40 Soviet representatives on disarmament and U.S.-Soviet relations.

The Americans, several of whom have ties to the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, included Marcus G. Raskin, a senior fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, who was the principal spokesman.

## Meeting with Arbitor

In the course of their weeklong visit, they met with dozens of Soviet officials, including Georgi A. Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, the Soviet Union's principal think tank on North American affairs; and Vladimir V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the international department of the party Central Committee. They were among several Central Committee members who met with the group.

The Americans reported that one Central Committee member said Mr. Reagan's sincerity in proposing a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev was cast in doubt by the president's reported invitation to a group of Soviet exiles living in the United States to meet with him in the White House next month. The official said he understood that those invited included the novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who was exiled in 1974.

Mr. Raskin said the main theme of Soviet officials' remarks during the meetings had been that Mr. Reagan was pulling the Soviet Union into a fresh round of the arms race with his increased military spending.

# Church Says East Germany Offends Youth

## Authorities Accused Of Being Repressive

BERLIN — East Germany's Protestant Church accused the Communist authorities in an open letter Sunday of alienating youth by excessive repression of a growing unofficial peace movement.

The letter, signed by the leader of the churches' conference, Dr. Werner Krusche, the bishop of Magdeburg, said that the church was not able to make the government position understandable to young people.

A symbol representing swords turning to plowshares, produced by the church for a peace forum last year, has been adopted for an armband by many young East Germans opposed to military service and to both U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

The state regards Soviet missiles as necessary to maintain peace. The church letter said the secretary of state for church affairs, Klaus Gysi, had declared that the symbol was being used to turn youths against military service and so could not be tolerated in public.

An appendix to the letter written by East Berlin regional church leaders thanked all those who had worn the symbol and who "despite all the difficulties resulting from it have maintained their truly peaceful conviction."

"Unfortunately, in most cases it has not been possible despite all the efforts of church leaders, to protect wearers of the symbol from unpleasant consequences," it added.

Young people wearing the badge have told of having it ripped off by police and being sent home from school or university classes. Sources said that the letter was read in churches in East Berlin at Easter services and would be circulated to churches throughout the country.

"Difficult Problems" It said: "We fear that the actions of state bodies are leading to difficult problems in the relationship of basically well-intentioned youth to the state and for the inner peace of our society and the personal development of young people."

The church letter said it opposed the notion of the repression of Christian conscience with the formation of an unofficial movement but nevertheless regarded state action against wearers of the symbol as a restriction on freedom of belief and conscience.

The church message came two days after the death at 72 of the East German peace movement's most prominent spokesman, Robert Havemann.

Reinhold Eppeimann, a clergyman who was briefly arrested for launching a petition with views similar to those of Mr. Havemann, has been mentioned as a possible successor. Sources said that Mr. Eppeimann had turned down invitations in Stuttgart, West Germany, recently for fear that he would be stripped of his East German citizenship while out of the country.

## 5 Die in W. German Fire

HANNOVER, West Germany — Five teenagers burned to death Sunday in the village of Hohnstedt, near Göttingen, after a pile of wood they were guarding caught fire, police said. The teenagers, who had built a shelter out of the wood, which was intended for an Easter bonfire, were inside it.

# Arrest of Ghotbzadeh Is Announced in Iran

Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Ayatollah Khomeini has been arrested and accused of plotting to kill Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in a coup supported by a "superpower," Tehran radio said Sunday.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh and "several others" were arrested for plotting to kill Ayatollah Khomeini and all members of the Supreme Defense Council, the broadcast said. It did not say when the arrests were made.

"The plot was organized by nationalists and power-hungry elements with no aim other than to gain power," the radio said. It quoted a special military revolutionary court headed by Hojatoleslam Mohammad Rezaei, a hard-line militant cleric, as saying Mr. Ghotbzadeh and his accomplices had been supported in their plot by a "superpower." The announcement implied that the superpower was the United States.

The statement said Mr. Ghotbzadeh and other plotters "wanted to open the way for their Western masters, including the United States."

## 'Purge' Also Plotted

The statement said the plotters "intended to kill" Ayatollah Khomeini. "And then, pretending to avenge his death," the statement said, the plotters would "carry out a bloody purge in the responsible organs and revolutionary institutions and finally seize power."

Educated at Georgetown University in the United States, Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 46, has long been popular with other revolutionaries because of his long exile spent in the United States, his worldly manner and what has been described as his high-handedness.

He was arrested in 1980 for criticizing Islamic fundamentalists but released three days later on Ayatollah Khomeini's orders.



Demonstrators in Buenos Aires rallied against Britain.

# Haig Returning to London With 'Ideas' on Falklands

(Continued from Page 1)

between the British and Argentine navies may have receded during the weekend. Britain said Sunday that nearly all Argentine warships had been withdrawn from around the Falklands.

## Back to Port

Britain had warned that a 200-mile (320-kilometer) "war zone" would be imposed around the Falklands beginning at 5 a.m. London time Monday. About 18 hours before the deadline, the Defense Ministry said that only a destroyer and a frigate were still at sea. He refused to say if either was in the war zone.

Britain's new foreign secretary, Francis Pym, apparently expected Mr. Haig's negotiations at least to delay the possibility of naval action. "If there's going to be some arrangement whereby we can achieve by diplomatic means at least what we would otherwise expect there to be any target within that zone," he said.

"In view of the fact that Mr. Haig is making these efforts, which we totally support, I think it would be very surprising indeed if there were targets there," Mr. Pym added. "At any rate, I hope the Argentines don't present a target."

He said Argentina must withdraw its forces from the islands "before there can be anything remotely like negotiations" and that the threat to sink Argentine warships still stood.

## Submarines in Area

Though the British task force is still at least a week away from the Falklands, the Defense Ministry has acknowledged that it would have an unspecified number of submarines there to enforce the blockade.

On the deployment of the Argentine Navy, a defense spokesman told reporters: "We note that their aircraft carrier, their only cruiser, seven of their eight destroyers, two of their three frigates and all of the submarines are back in mainland ports."

At a rally Saturday outside the presidential palace in Buenos Aires, President Galtieri declared that if the British "want to come, come — we'll fight them."

It appeared that his speech further incited an already aroused public and that this could make it more difficult for the government to make concessions on the islands.

"Each Argentine man, woman and youth can be absolutely sure," Gen. Galtieri said, "that in representing the people of this nation in this first meeting with the representatives of the United States, we will be able to maintain the dignity and honor of the Argentine nation. The dignity and honor of this nation is not negotiable by anyone."

## Crowd of 50,000

The crowd, which Argentine news organizations said numbered roughly 50,000, was organized principally by opposition groups with the aid of the government to impress Mr. Haig with Argentine solidarity and fervor.

The spirit was mostly festive as people waved blue and white flags, sang the national anthem and chanted, "Argentina, Argentina."

## Raid on Dissidents Reported in Russia

MOSCOW — Twelve persons have been arrested by Soviet police in a coordinated series of raids on Moscow's dissident community, dissident sources said Sunday.

The 12 men were rounded up on April 6. Their apartments and those of 50 of their relatives and friends were searched, the sources said. Police were said to have removed religious material, Bibles and icons from the homes of four of them, who were practicing members of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The sources said that the 12 had been held for more than three nights and could now be formally considered under arrest. It was not known what charge would be brought against them, although dissidents are normally charged with anti-Soviet activities under one of two articles in the criminal code.

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Syria Closes Key Iraqi Oil Pipeline

BEIRUT — Syria has closed a key pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across Syria to Mediterranean ports, leaving Baghdad with only one outlet for its vital oil exports, Iraq said.

The Syrian move Saturday came at a time when the Iraqi government sorely needs foreign exchange to pay for the 18-month-old war with Iran. It followed Syria's announcement Thursday that it was closing the Iraqi-Syrian border because of alleged Iraqi support for Moslem Brotherhood rebels in Syria. The feud between the two has been aggravated by Syria's support of Iran in the war.

The 500-mile pipeline was estimated to have been carrying just under half of Iraq's petroleum exports of about 900,000 barrels a day. The rest has been passing through a pipeline that goes to Turkey's Mediterranean coast, but which has been sabotaged several times by anti-government rebels. Iraq's major oil export facilities at the northern end of the Gulf have been out of commission since the early days of the war when they were bombed by Iranian planes.

## Waiter Convicted of Setting N.Y. Fire

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — A jury has convicted a Guatemalan waiter of murdering 26 business executives by starting a fire in a hotel near New York City in December, 1980.

After deliberating for six days, the jury of nine men and three women agreed unanimously Saturday that Luis Marin, 26, was guilty of arson and 26 charges of murder. If the verdict is upheld after appeal, Mr. Marin faces a possible sentence of 25 years to life on each murder charge.

Mr. Marin, a former waiter at Stouffers Inn in nearby Harrison, N.Y., was accused of pouring a petroleum-based liquid on a hotel rug and setting fire to it after learning that he would be dismissed as an illegal alien working without proper papers. The fire killed 26 executives of Arrow Electronics Co. and the Nestle Co.

## Liberia Lifts Curfew to Mark Coup

MONROVIA, Liberia — Samuel K. Doe, Liberia's military ruler, has temporarily lifted curfew restrictions to celebrate the second anniversary of the coup that brought his People's Redemption Council to power.

Mr. Doe said Saturday that he was lifting the curfew until next Thursday "to afford the Liberian people the possibility of joyously participating in National Redemption Day ceremonies." The curfew has been strictly enforced since April 12, 1980, when a group of enlisted men led by Mr. Doe, then a master sergeant in the army, killed President William Tolbert and 13 senior officials of the True Whig Party.

African leaders have shunned the Redemption Day ceremonies, which began Sunday with a church service in Monrovia's Centennial Pavilion. But Liberia's oldest ally, the United States, has sent 42 members of the U.S. Army's Green Beret commando group to stage parachute drops and sea-to-shore operations for large holiday crowds expected on Monday.

## U.S. to Sign Aswan Turbine Accord

CAIRO — An agreement by the United States to replace the 12 power-generating turbines of the Soviet-built Aswan High Dam, at a cost of \$85 million, will be signed Monday, the newspaper Al-Ahram reported Sunday.

Al-Ahram said it will take eight years to replace the cracked, aging turbines, which produce 8 billion kilowatts of power a year, or about one-third of Egypt's total output. The report meant, in effect, that a Soviet offer to help overhaul the turbines had been turned down.

U.S. Embassy officials said the contract will go to Allis-Chalmers Corp. of Milwaukee, as expected. The officials said Robert W. Kasten Jr., chairman of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee, who is visiting Egypt, toured the dam and its power station Friday.

# Palestinians and Lebanese Alarmed by Israeli Buildup

(Continued from Page 1)

chem Begin's government intends to do. [The Israeli Cabinet met for seven hours Sunday, and a spokesman said the session was conducted as a "ministerial security committee," whose discussions are barred by law from being published.]

Reports from Tel Aviv, the state radio said, southern Lebanon and relations with Egypt were believed to have topped the agenda, however.

[Doubts about the survival of the southern Lebanon cease-fire were fueled by an Israeli Army announcement that it had captured two heavily armed PLO guerrillas. A military spokesman said they had crossed from Jordan on Friday night and were carrying assault rifles, grenades and explosives.]

[Prime Minister Menachem Begin told U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis Sunday that Israel had made no decision to go into Lebanon in any way, shape or form.] United Press International in Jerusalem quoted Mr. Lewis as saying, [Mr. Lewis met with Mr. Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir for three hours and said afterward, "I was very reassured by our meeting."]

The tension was compounded by a feeling of frustration with the Lebanese government unable to counter the prospect of a new Israeli assault except by pleading for help from the United States and with PLO commanders aware that their weaponry is no match for Israeli warplanes and armor.

Such has been the case since early in the year, with peaks and valleys of concern and speculation on Israeli intentions and on whether an attack would occur before the April 25 Israeli pullout from Sinai. But signs in recent days have convinced a growing number of Palestinian, Lebanese and foreign officials that this time, the attack is really imminent.

Col. Azme Shaiyeh, PLO commander in the Tyre region 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of the border, said his observers have spotted unusual Israeli troop and armor concentrations near two Lebanese villages in the Israeli-controlled Christian enclave of Lebanon's Maj. Saad Haddad, directly across from major Palestinian artillery and rocket posts and a key PLO observation post.

UN sources reported sighting large numbers of Israeli tanks on roads just south of the border and in the Haddad area, where Israeli vehicles move freely. Mr. Sarkis was quoted by a spokesman as saying after his first meeting with Mr. Dillon that his government had information that two Israeli divisions were poised along the border.

Col. Shaiyeh said at his headquarters near Tyre that the number of Israeli helicopter patrols had increased in recent days over the PLO-controlled city and nearby guerrilla-gun emplacements.

Fears of large-scale fighting have been growing steadily since the killing of an Israeli diplomat in Paris on April 3, a slaying Israeli officials blamed on the PLO despite repeated PLO denials. Radical PLO factions often at odds

## Turks Detain Ex-Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations "to play down" the event. Mr. Evren, during a recent visit to Romania, told journalists that the military regime would not hesitate to take additional measures to tackle the important problems of the country before turning power over to an elected parliament.

The military authorities have recently hardened their attitude toward members of the Republican People's Party and has started an investigation of 132 former members of parliament. Two more members were arrested during the weekend on charges of having had links to a leftist terrorist organization.

## Warning for Reporter

ANKARA (Reuters) — The Ankara correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corp. and the Financial Times of London said Sunday that Turkey's military authorities have accused him of writing false and unfounded stories and threatened him with deportation.

The correspondent, Metin Munir, a Cypriot, said he had been ordered by policemen to contact martial law headquarters Sunday. When he complied, he said he was told by a colonel that he had been sending "false and unfounded stories" and would be deported if "one more such report appeared."

Mr. Munir said he was told to sign a document confirming that he had received the warning. Mr. Munir, 38, has been a correspondent in Ankara for 10 years. He was charged last year under a law barring the dissemination of false information about Turkey abroad, but the charges were dropped.

## SUMMER WORKSHOPS

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# IRELAND

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For further information about the workshop of interest, contact Greg Miller at the Office of International Studies, School of Visual Arts, 209 East 23 Street, New York, New York, U.S.A. 10010. Phone: 212 679 7350.



# Despite Size of Target, Reagan's Navy Expansion Plan Is Sailing Past Critics

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has proposed to Congress the most ambitious program for naval expansion in the nation's peacetime history as an essential part of the president's plan to project U.S. military might around the globe.

So far, the Navy, despite being given a \$168 billion, five-year shipbuilding and aircraft procurement program that is the single most costly program in the plan, has escaped much of the rising criticism of the administration's proposed increases in military spending and the global strategy behind them.

In the months ahead, however, the administration's program to provide the Navy with a 600-ship fleet and to acquire 1,900 aircraft is likely to undergo serious congressional scrutiny. Aircraft carriers at \$3.4 billion each and cruisers at \$1 billion apiece may tempt those seeking large cuts at one stroke.

The administration has put out a hard sell for its program, led by the outspoken secretary of the Navy, John F. Lehman Jr. "Clear maritime superiority must be reacquired," he said. "This is not a negotiable strategy. It is a national objective, a security imperative."

Arguments of that sort, congressional officials said, appear to have led to a conviction

that the Navy must be expanded and to members of Congress being unwilling to oppose a particular weapons program solely on the ground of cost.

Congressional staff members, both those who work for supporters of the Navy and those employed by advocates of cuts, have been surprised at the lack of widespread opposition to the administration's naval program. They cited a 10-5 vote by which a proposal to cut an aircraft carrier failed in the Senate Armed Services Committee and a 16-1 vote by which the overall Pentagon budget measure was approved by the committee.

The naval budget for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1 has gone through only the usually sympathetic Armed Services Committee in each house, however, with the more skeptical Appropriations Committee and floor fights still to come. Opponents of the administration, such as Sen. Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, who is a leader of a military reform caucus, say they have just begun to fight.

A searching inquiry into the administration's naval plan by the Congressional Budget Office, which seeks to do nonpartisan research, may give critics new ammunition. "The Congress should consider carefully the longer-term budgetary implications of the Navy's shipbuilding program and assess whether the Navy's strategy, and the shipbuilding program

derived from that strategy, is the best basis on which to proceed with naval modernization," the budget office said.

In a report issued early this month, the budget office suggested that the administration's budget for naval expansion was insufficient for the ambitious missions assigned to the Navy. The researchers said it would take an average of \$25 billion a year in shipbuilding alone, as against less than \$20 billion allotted by the administration.

In his annual report to the Congress, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said, "The logical implication of a global strategy, combined with the need to defend our interests and support our forces in distant parts of the world, lead to a clear need for increased United States naval power."

## Change of Mission

The administration's maritime strategy makes the Navy responsible for perhaps the most fundamental change in its mission since World War II. The naval forces would be designed to sustain battle at sea for a long period, reversing the concept of a short war in which naval forces had been assembled, trained, and supplied under earlier administrations.

Adm. Harry D. Train 2d, the commander of U.S. and allied naval forces in the Atlantic, has

told Congress, "It will do us little good to win the first few battles if the Soviets can simply outlast us."

To control the air over the sea, the administration wants to increase the number of battle groups centered on aircraft carriers to 15 from 13, each at a cost of \$19 billion for a large nuclear powered carrier, the aircraft in arm it and escort ships to protect it.

Under the water, the administration wants to add 17 nuclear-powered attack submarines for a total of 95, counting retirements, by 1987. Shortly after, the Navy wants the total to reach 100.

Under the administration's new maritime strategy, the Navy's wartime missions would include these elements:

- Sending carrier battle groups into Soviet waters so that naval aviation can deliver retaliatory strikes on Soviet targets.

- Bottling up Soviet fleets by closing wharves and "choke points," such as the exit from the Baltic Sea, through which Soviet ships must pass to the open sea.

- Fighting Soviet ships, particularly submarines, if they reach the open seas, either in the Atlantic or the Pacific.

- Protecting U.S. access to raw materials and fuel, especially oil, and the sea lanes over which those products are shipped to the United States.

- Supporting the Rapid Deployment Force if it is dispatched to the Gulf region or elsewhere.

To acquire the capability to accomplish those tasks, the administration has asked in the budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 for \$88.6 billion, a 27 percent increase over this year's naval budget, as the next big step in its plan to enlarge the fleet from 514 ships this year to 610 ships by 1990.

Over the next five years, the Navy has asked for authority to build 133 warships, including two nuclear powered aircraft carriers beyond the one currently under construction and 58 other major combatants. The Navy has also asked for authority to convert or do major overhauls on 16 more ships, including three battleships. Older ships would be retired to bring the final strength to 610 ships.

The shipbuilding and related costs would come to \$96.3 billion. On top of that, the requested authority to buy the 1,917 aircraft would come to \$71.1 billion. That is in 1983 dollars and does not take inflation into account.

Outside Congress, criticism of the administration's naval program has come from several directions. Some military analysts have asserted that the administration's naval program lacks a justifying strategy. Others argue that the strategy is wrong. Still others contend that

proposed naval budgets are inadequate in execution strategy.

Among the leading critics has been Edward N. Luttwak, a conservative military consultant at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University here.

In a recent article, Mr. Luttwak said: "We cannot hope to regain our naval power just by building ships. It is so much easier to deny the use of the sea than to assure safe passage that for each unit of resources the Soviet Navy spends we might have to spend 10 more. It is only by strategy that the unfavorable exchange can be avoided."

William R. Van Cleave, the director of defense and strategic studies at the University of California, has argued that the administration has planned to buy ships vulnerable to Soviet nuclear weapons. He wrote recently that the Navy "is moving to a very small number of highly lucrative targets."

On the other side of the political spectrum, Jeffrey Record, an advocate of sea power at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis and an adviser to Sen. Hart, has been critical of the administration's concept of widely dispersed retaliatory strikes. He said in a recent article: "Against the Soviet Union, deliberate escalation of a war is a recipe for defeat. It violates the fundamental axiom of concentration by dispersing limited forces in the face of a larger and more compact adversary."

## U.S. Religious Groups Gathering Momentum In Anti-Nuclear Drive

By Kenneth A. Briggs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The decision by the Rev. Billy Graham, one of the best-known religious figures in the United States, to address an international conference on disarmament in Moscow next month adds a powerful force to the growing campaign by church leaders to end the nuclear arms race.

The momentum of the anti-nuclear movement among a variety of spiritual figures is building steadily. Religious liberals and conservatives are putting aside their differences. Roman Catholics are standing side by side with Protestants, Jews and those of the Eastern Orthodox faith in opposing further production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

In interviews, some of the religious organizers explain that President Reagan's insistence that a U.S. arms buildup is needed to meet the Soviet Union's growing military power awakes many religious people to the real threat of nuclear war.

Until this administration, they said, the concept of nuclear danger seemed more remote and theoretical. The government's hard-line policies, the organizers said, made the use of nuclear weapons seem more likely and thus precipitated moral crises for many church members.

### Appeals for a Freeze

In general, churches have done more than other institutions to carry the anti-nuclear campaign along, and their convictions seem to be deepening. Twenty Christian denominations have appealed for an immediate bilateral arms freeze. Both the liberal Unitarian Church and the Reformed Church in America, an old-line Calvinist denomination with roots in 16th-century Dutch Reformed tradition, have sent letters supporting a freeze to each of their member churches.

Peace activists from the Netherlands, West Germany and Britain, drew large crowds recently at anti-nuclear rallies in Seattle, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities.

Earlier this month, 35 religious leaders from around the world urged support for the United Nations' special session on disarmament, which is scheduled to begin June 6.

A measure of the commitment by religious figures can be gained by noting the people whose criticism of U.S. military policy is unusual. For example, Cardinal John Krol, the conservative archbishop

of Philadelphia, addressed more than 15,000 people at an anti-nuclear rally and called the administration's policy for increasing U.S. nuclear strength "an irrational and suicidal" means of keeping peace.

Opposition has also arisen among Mormons who once approved the military policies of a succession of administrations.

Edwin B. Firmage, professor of law at the University of Utah, who served as a Mormon bishop, wrote in the latest issue of "Christianity and Crisis," an independent journal: "The present escalation in nuclear weapons between ourselves and the Soviet Union, together with the spread of nuclear weapons technology to other states, is an ultimate act of idolatry, a reliance on false gods that cannot save us but will insure our destruction."

Several themes are involved in the religious protest, but the leading one is the perceived need for a freeze on nuclear armaments. Some more ardent participants feel the call for the bilateral freeze does not go far enough and insist on a bolder unilateral move by the United States. Others feel cautious about going even this much beyond conventional thinking.

A major point of tension among religious people is how far they should go beyond the call for an arms freeze toward a tougher, more challenging stand. Some incidents already point to greater levels of dissent and civil disobedience.

### Tax-Withholding Protest

Raymond G. Hunthausen, the Catholic archbishop of Seattle, for instance, has publicly stated that he would indefinitely withhold half his U.S. income tax as a form of protest.

Groups such as Clergy and Laity Concerned, and Pax Christi, a Catholic organization that includes dozens of bishops as members, have begun to demonstrate against nuclear arms in the streets and at defense installations.

Underlying the religious anti-nuclear battle is a basic moral issue that has been most clearly defined by Catholics: the growing conviction that the very possession of nuclear weapons is immoral and that talk of limited nuclear war is not only absurd but blasphemous. Cardinal Krol echoed that view in his speech in Philadelphia. Rejecting the view that proponents of disarmament are "bright-eyed visionaries who ignore harsh current realities," he said that "the right to legitimate self-defense is not a moral justification for unleashing massive destruction against innocent noncombatants."

The report provoked some confusion among environmentalists, many of whom originally dismissed it as a parody.

"It seemed so removed from reality that it appeared to be a work of fiction," said Louise Dunlap, president of the Environmental Policy Center. "It sounded so ridiculous I didn't think it could be true."

Richard B. Dingman, executive director of the study group, said the report was prepared to alert conservatives to the activities of environmentalists. He said the only unfavorable reaction he had received was from Rep. Robert E. Badham, a California Republican who is the committee's new chairman. "He told me, 'I think you were a bit too strident in your language,'" Mr. Dingman said.

### Bipartisan Issue

Traditionally, environmental protection has been a bipartisan issue. Many members of environmental groups are Republicans. But the actions of the Reagan administration have set it increasingly at odds with environmental groups.

The report describes these groups as part of a "minority fringe" dominated by liberal Democrats out of touch with the public. It said they had failed in attempts to isolate Interior Secretary James G. Watt as an "environmental madman" and so were turning their attacks on the entire administration.



Protesters against nuclear weapons march through Munich during one of the peace rallies.

## Thousands of West Germans March In Nationwide Easter Peace Rallies

From Agency Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Thousands of West Germans continued Easter-day marches Sunday, the third day of nationwide protests against nuclear arms.

In the Ruhr industrial area, organizers estimated that about 20,000 demonstrators marched toward the city of Bochum. A final rally protesting nuclear arms and the stationing of further NATO medium-range missiles was scheduled in nearby Dortmund for Monday.

Another 20,000 people marched on the center of Frankfurt, organizers said, where a mass rally was scheduled for late Sunday. About 7,000 opponents of nuclear arms assembled in Stuttgart. In Bavaria, about 40 small rallies were reported; about 2,500 people took part in the major Bavarian rally in Munich on Saturday.

The organizers of the marches estimated that more than 150,000 people demonstrated Saturday, with the biggest rallies in Hamburg, 50,000 participants; Bielefeld, 20,000; Bremen, 12,000; and Duisburg, 10,000. Police reported no incidents at the demonstrations.

### Unilateral Steps

On Friday night, a regional leader of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party called for unilateral steps toward disarmament. Oskar Lafontaine, party chairman for Saarland, said at a trade union youth rally in Dortmund that the call was to both East and West Germany. He said the idea of nuclear balance had become senseless because of "total overarmament."

Mr. Lafontaine, declaring support for peace movements in the United States and East Germany, said that people in power must recognize that "a generation is growing up that does not want to burn in an atomic holocaust."

Hans Brauser, youth secretary of the West German trade union federation, said in Dortmund that the marchers' goal was "reconciliation, instead of deterrence, disarmament instead of armament."

Although he said the United States, like the Soviet Union, was securing its sphere of influence through force, he declared: "We are not anti-American." Hundreds in the audience shouted back: "Yes, we are."

### Trident Protest in Glasgow

GLASGOW (AP) — Anti-nuclear demonstrators estimated by organizers at more than 15,000 marched through Glasgow on Saturday to protest the British government's decision to buy the new U.S. Trident nuclear missile system.

The missile-carrying submarines would be based near Glasgow. Demonstrations against nuclear weapons were also held in London, where about 2,000 people marched, and 14 other British towns and cities. Police said the marches were orderly.

The Tridenters are intended to replace Britain's aged Polaris nuclear submarines. The system, whose cost is estimated at £7.5 billion (about \$13 billion), would not go into service until the mid-1990s and would last until 2020. Defense

Secretary John Nott said earlier this year. Critics say drastic paring of Britain's conventional defenses would be required in order to meet the high cost of the Trident.

### Chicago Rally Draws 14,000

CHICAGO — At least 14,000 people marched through downtown Chicago on Saturday in support of a growing movement for an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons. The marchers represented a broad coalition of social and political groups opposed to nuclear arms.

### Thousands March to Vatican

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Tens of thousands of people led by three Nobel prize winners and the Communist mayor of Rome marched through Rome to the Vatican on Sunday in an Easter rally for peace and against hunger. The organizers of the march estimated the crowd at 50,000 and police said there were 30,000.

### FAA Orders Airlines To Tighten Jet Checks

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Aviation Administration has intensified its effort to protect wide-body jet aircraft from engine breakdowns by ordering U.S. users of a huge General Electric engine to double the frequency of special inspections to detect dangerous cracks.

The order, issued Friday, applies to CF-6 engines that operators in the United States use to power 25 McDonnell Douglas DC-10s and seven Boeing 747s. Foreign operators of 371 more of these aircraft will almost certainly follow suit, as is usual when the aviation agency issues safety directives.

The danger from disintegration of large jet engines, including those built by Rolls-Royce, Pratt & Whitney, and General Electric, has long been one of the aviation industry's most challenging problems.

"The problem will never go away completely, but we must aim for zero defects," said a highly placed aviation official, who declined to be named.

The order was the fourth in three years to be issued by the agency in an attempt to deal with a particularly hazardous condition that has turned up after an extended period of operation of the GE engine, which generates about 50,000 pounds of thrust.

On one occasion, a 150-pound (about 70-kilogram) high-pressure turbine disk, rotating at more than 10,000 revolutions per minute, was broken apart, throwing fragments outward. In the most recent case, on March 17, the breakup set fire to an Air France twin-engine Airbus at San's Airport in North Yemen. Rapid firefighting action enabled all 124 persons on board to escape.

It was this accident that led to the latest FAA order. Under a schedule that will become progressively tighter, turbine disks will be subject to sophisticated periodic inspections every 750 flights, or twice as often as is now required.

Other problems with the same engine have led to five other instances of partial disintegration since 1978, according to the British magazine Flight International. But the basic defect has not been so serious as the problem with the high-pressure disk.

Rolls-Royce's comparable engine, the RB-211, has suffered what the magazine calls "major uncontained disintegration" on four occasions. It is the power plant for most of the world's three-engine Lockheed L-1011 TriStars. Pratt & Whitney's JT-9D, used on most Boeing 747s and some DC-10s, is reported to have had 13 breakups.

But none appears to have been as hazardous as the breakup that caused the accident in Yemen or one of those involving a Rolls-Royce RB-211. The disparity in figures for the three engines is partly explained by differences in the time they have been in service.

An FAA directive requires pilots to shut down Rolls-Royce engines immediately if engine-vibration meters in the cockpit register above a certain level.

## Canada, Despite Strains With U.S., Is Ready to Cooperate on Missiles

By Henry Giniger

New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Despite strained relations with the United States, Canada has agreed in principle to allow the U.S. Cruise missile and other weapons to be tested over its territory.

A treaty covering weapons testing over the province of Alberta and other areas is now being drawn up and is one of several recent moves showing Canadian cooperation with important elements of U.S. foreign and military policy.

Another example was Canada's support for the recent election in El Salvador, although Ottawa had some reservations about it and has generally held a different perspective than the United States on the Central American situation.

This willingness to continue as a close ally has been displayed despite criticism in Washington of Canadian energy and industrial policies that are deemed to hurt American economic interests. The Canadian actions have not come without some political cost, however, as protests against the U.S. military and Latin American policies have been vocal at times.

Late last month, Mark MacGuigan, secretary of state for external affairs, was spat upon, insulted and threatened in Vancouver by a group enraged by Canada's willingness to allow the flight tests of the Cruise missile, which would not carry nuclear warheads during testing. In the House of Commons, opponents have reminded Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau that four years ago he called for a policy of "suffocation" of the arms race by stopping all development and testing of weapons delivery systems.

Mr. Trudeau replied that the policy could not work if the Soviet Union did not accept it. "We are not doing this for the United States," Mr. MacGuigan said, re-

ferring to the testing during a debate in the House of Commons. "We are doing this for ourselves and for the alliance to which we belong."

The U.S. Defense Department considers the Cold Lake area of northern Alberta an ideal site for testing the missile because the terrain and weather conditions are similar to those in parts of the Soviet Union.

The Canadian government's willingness to go along with elections in El Salvador, a major element of U.S. policy in that country, has also drawn wide criticism not only from leftist groups here but from many church leaders concerned about human rights violations in Central America.

Canadian officials have criticized the shipment of arms to Central America from the United

States and other nations. They have also warned Washington against viewing the issue exclusively in terms of East-West rivalries "because these are not at the root of the problem," according to Mr. MacGuigan. But Ottawa's criticism has been muted and it has taken no initiatives that could embarrass Washington.

Canadian diplomats say there has been no overt attempt to link the cooperation to any effort to persuade Washington to drop its campaign against Canadian policies that seek to screen foreign investment and to increase Canadian control over energy production and distribution, now dominated by American companies.

"It has been more implicit than explicit," an expert explained. "We just hope that Washington gets the message."

## O'Neill Reportedly Approves Talks On Details of '83 Budget Compromise

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. has told House negotiators to go ahead with the details of a budget compromise on the basis of the general outline worked out thus far, according to congressional sources.

The White House and congressional negotiators indicated last week that they were close to agreement on goals for tax increases, cuts in President Reagan's proposed increases in military spending and reductions in cost-of-living increases for benefit programs, including Social Security. The aim is to keep the deficit for the 1983 fiscal year under \$100 billion. The fiscal year starts Oct. 1.

But the negotiators said that they could not move beyond broad outlines to a final proposal without

the approval and involvement of Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, Mr. Reagan and Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee. The reported go-ahead by Rep. O'Neill leaves the next key move to Mr. Reagan.

"I assume Jim Baker is briefing the president, and if he says go ahead, then Tuesday we will begin the difficult process of nailing down the specifics," a source said Friday. James A. Baker 3d, the president's chief of staff, was with Mr. Reagan in Barbados over the weekend.

A go-ahead from Mr. Reagan would mean that he would accept some tax increases and reductions in his proposed military spending and in Social Security benefits, the negotiators have said.



President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, romped in the surf at the Barbados home of actress Claudette Colbert as a Secret Service agent stood by. They left for Washington on Sunday.

## Reagan Wraps Up Vacation in Caribbean

From Agency Dispatches

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — President Reagan on Sunday ended a five-day working holiday in the Caribbean during which he outlined plans to aid the region's economies and again expressed concern about the spread of Marxism in the area.

The president also made a radio broadcast Saturday to the United States in which he angrily denounced critics of his proposed cutbacks in the student loan program.

The president and his wife, Nancy, attended Easter services in the 109-year-old Saint James Anglican Church Sunday morning and left for Washington later in the day.

A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan had kept abreast of the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands and had spoken by telephone several times to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Asked about Mr. Haig's chances for success, Mr. Reagan replied that he would not comment.

The president had also been kept up to date on the situation in the Middle East after reports that Israel was on the brink of a military attack on Palestine Liberation Organization bases in southern Lebanon, Mr. Speakes said.

President Reagan, in a live five-minute radio broadcast to the United States on Saturday, asserted that his trip to the Caribbean led to worthwhile discussions with leaders in the region. He also angrily denounced critics of his proposed cutbacks in the student loan program.

Mr. Reagan said that students had been deliberately misled into thinking that the government was "snatching away" their loans.

He acknowledged that the amount of subsidy money to help students repay their guaranteed loans would drop from \$2.7 billion in the 1982 fiscal year to \$2.4 billion in 1983 under his proposals. But he said the total volume of loans being made available by private lenders was reaching an all-time high.

The administration estimates

that the loan volume will go up even if his revisions are enacted. The president has proposed tightening eligibility for guaranteed loans and charging recipients higher fees for receiving them as a way of achieving its savings.

Mr. Reagan listed student aid programs he said still would be available, but failed to mention that he was asking for them to be cut back.

The president's decision to devote most of his radio address to student loans, even though his speech was also broadcast to other nations in the Caribbean, reflected a growing concern in the administration that his proposed revisions in the programs were heading for defeat in Congress this year.

Originally, Mr. Reagan had planned to address the problems of the Western Hemisphere and appeal for support for his \$1-billion aid package to the Caribbean this year.

He did speak of the strategic importance of the Caribbean islands, but he referred only briefly to his meetings with Caribbean leaders.



## First Blast in Europe

Already under heavy fire on issues of arms and arms control, the Reagan administration now faces an additional challenge on the nuclear front. Writing in Foreign Affairs magazine, four national security veterans — McGeorge Bundy, George F. Kennan, Robert S. McNamara and Gerard Smith — urge renouncing the traditional U.S. doctrine permitting, but not obliging, the first use of nuclear weapons in Europe against an overwhelming conventional attack.

They would have the United States pledge not to use nuclear weapons in Europe unless an aggressor had already done so. Secretary of State Haig responded a day before the article appeared, and thus the debate is joined.

It is important to note that leaving open the possibility of a nuclear response to a Soviet conventional attack in Europe, as the doctrine of "flexible response" does, is very different from asserting that such a response would surely come or even from planning or supporting the idea of one. The difference is essential. It gives Europeans the assurance they demand that their homelands will not instantly become a nuclear battlefield and, at the same time, warns a potential aggressor not to count on a quick victory based on American nuclear restraint. Ambiguity is at the heart of this doctrine, but it has successfully served its purpose of deterrence since NATO found "massive retaliation" no longer credible to the Europeans and shelved it 15 years ago. What is the case now for review?

The first reason, acknowledged by Secretary Haig, is the gravity of the issue.

The second is that the numbers have changed: Not only is the U.S. tactical and strategic edge gone, but on both sides nuclear arsenals have expanded with no limit to sight. It is widely accepted now, even by the Reagan administration, that a nuclear war could escape control. Under public pressure, the administration is moving to the realistic position that a full-scale nuclear war would be an unspeakable calamity from which no winners could emerge. Likely escalation, certain devastation — is the American threat to meet a Soviet conventional attack with nuclear weapons still a plausible and credible deterrent? That is the key question.

Washington says yes, arguing that flexible response sobers the Soviets, preserves the alliance and gives a basis for arms reductions.

The critics say no, contending that a no-first-use doctrine, accompanied by a buildup of NATO conventional forces, would better serve deterrence, seal the alliance's nuclear cracks, "help in our relations with the Soviet Union" and ease arms control.

We feel the burden remains on the critics to show how a second-use-only doctrine would leave the United States more secure. No doubt, for instance, Mr. Haig exaggerates when he suggests that a declaration of no-first-use would require the United States to "reintroduce the draft, triple the size of its armed forces and put its economy on a wartime footing." Yet some greater effort would surely be needed, and not only in America but in Europe, where the Foreign Affairs authors concede, it is a question whether the allies have the political will.

Then, these authors appear to have a particular view of the Kremlin: "The Soviet government is already aware of the awful risk inherent in any use of these weapons, and there is no current or prospective Soviet 'superiority' that would tempt anyone in Moscow toward nuclear adventurism... We can escape from the notion that we must somehow match everything the rocket commanders in the Soviet Union extract from their government." Against this assurance of regularity must be set Mr. Haig's caution: "Let us remember, first and foremost, that we are trying to deter the Soviet Union, not ourselves. The dynamic nature of the Soviet nuclear buildup demonstrates that the Soviet leaders do not believe in the concept of 'sufficiency.' They are not likely to be deterred by a force based upon it."

Mr. Haig ignores the fact that the U.S. buildup, too, has shown a dynamic nature. He rejects too quickly the Nixon-Kissinger concept of sufficiency. Yet the critics, in their article, seem almost casual in their dismissal of possible Soviet adventurism. This is far from being the position of all these men in their other writings or utterances. But their collective inference in Foreign Affairs that Kremlin politicians are helpless against the intrigues of rocket commanders is strained, to put it mildly. Nevertheless, they are asking important questions, and it is not self-evident that standing government policy has anything like all the answers to them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Iran on the Rebound

In the slow-motion war between Iran and Iraq, there is no American "side" and never was. But there are American interests, two of which could confusingly collide as the 18-month conflict nears some kind of climax.

Most obviously, the West has a stake in the independence and cohesion of Iran. With Soviet legions installed in Afghanistan, Iran is an even more important barrier to the extension of Soviet influence in the Gulf. From that vantage, Iran's respectable military showing is good news.

But a triumphant Iran run by the leaders of an intolerant sect can itself be expansionist and troublesome. That explains the heightened anxiety of the Gulf sheikhs and Jordan and Saudi Arabia as they attempt to shore up the resistance of Iraq's faltering regime. Hence, too, their split with Syria, Iraq's rival and Iran's supporter in this conflict.

No great issue of principle caused Iraq to invade Iran. The two countries have long disputed control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway, Iraq thought it could seize the waterway while Iran was in turmoil. It guessed wrong, lost the battle of attrition, and is now threatened with a counterinvasion. Iran fought back well with weapons and spare parts from an odd collection of sources, including Israel.

which saw the war as a way of diverting Arab energies from its own frontiers and promoting helpful new divisions.

Never mind the ideological confusion in all this. The more interesting point is that Iran's clergymen discovered that an army trained by the Great Satan and American-made weapons were superior to Iraq's arsenal of Soviet and French matériel.

Iran has also rediscovered the American press, lifting its veil slightly to improve its reputation. There seems to have been a significant relaxation of the terror; no executions of Baha'i adherents have been reported in the last three months.

Iran and the United States are not destined to be friends soon. But civil relations that serve mutual interests might become possible. The rivalries of the Middle East transcend any particular regime in any particular nation. For the United States, they create opportunities to defend the West's access to Gulf oil, to contain Soviet power, and to promote the acceptance of Israel.

If Iran's rulers now recognize their interest in respecting the norms of international conduct, Americans have reason to restrain their resentments and to encourage the trend.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### More on the Falklands/Malvinas

The hour has come to put into order our ideas and concepts of a world balance which is ceaselessly at the mercy of the initiatives of those who have no law but force.

The red warning light of the Falklands has lit up in the glacial atmosphere of the Antarctic. Have no doubt that Washington and above all, Moscow, will find the means to blow hot and cold there, and if possible, to take advantage of the situation.

— From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

The crisis facilitates Soviet penetration of South America.

— From *Il Tempo* (Rome).

It is probably the prospect of oil reserves... that precipitated the Argentine invasion — a move that has met with worldwide criticism. The consensus appears to be that the dispute should be resolved through diplomatic means.

That would probably have been a wise

course for Argentina to follow. As the matter stands, Britain is now not likely to settle for anything less than total withdrawal of Argentine troops, a loss of face that President (Leopoldo) Galtieri cannot afford any more than he can afford a British victory.

— From *The Daily Nation* (Nairobi).

The Colonialist intentions of both Argentina and Britain and the weakness of their prey must not be allowed to cloud the right of the Falkland Islanders to choose which master to serve — if they do not desire immediate independence. It is to be hoped that diplomacy will prevail over militarism in this affair.

— From *The Salisbury Herald* (Zimbabwe).

The United Kingdom must accept it is no longer the world power it was.

Britons still think the arrival of some warships flying (her majesty's) flag will be enough to put the invader to flight. But that is not so likely, no matter what international pressure is put on Argentina.

— From *El Pais* (Madrid).

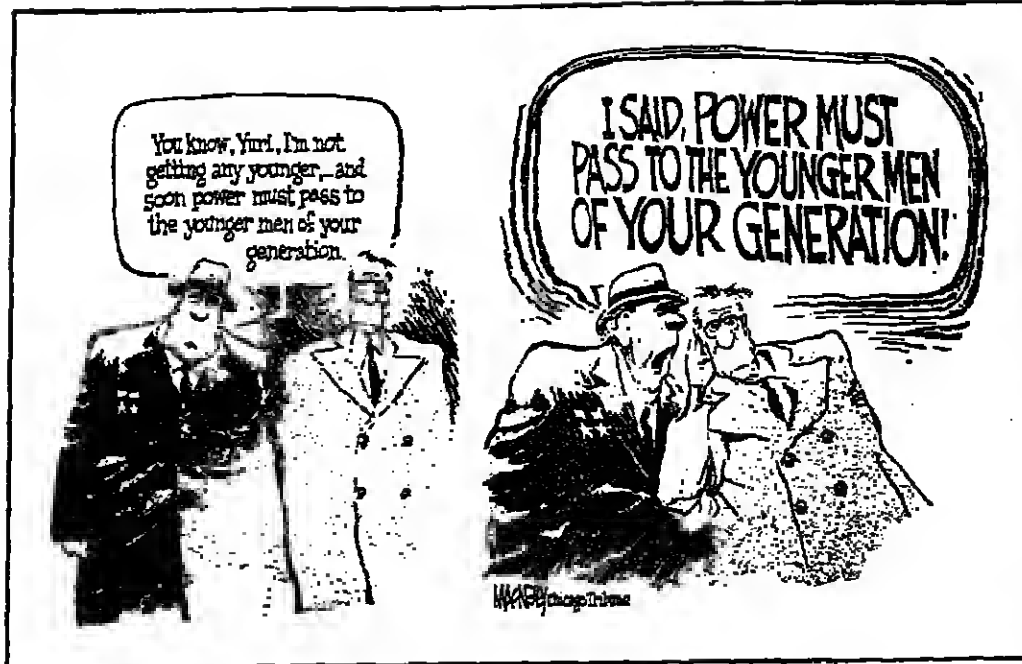
## April 12: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: 'Monstrous Placards'

NEW YORK — The Herald comments in an editorial: "What is the use of employing trained architects to design the facades of buildings and spending millions to make them pleasing to the eye if they are plastered all over with monstrous placards and hideous advertising structures? Striving to outdo one another to catch public attention, the creators of these eyesores have resorted to more and more sensational devices and colors and increased the size of their signs on the fronts and roofs of buildings until some of the most central and otherwise beautiful portions of the city look like a country fair. These monstrous structures not only ruin the appearance of the city but are a menace to life."

### 1932: Hindenburg Re-elected

BERLIN — Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was re-elected to the presidency of the German Republic by a clear majority of more than 2 million votes. The polling, a runoff vote necessitated by the 84-year-old veteran's failure to win a clear majority, as demanded by the constitution, in the regular election held March 13 last, represented an increase in the support both for the incumbent and for his chief opponent, Adolf Hitler, despite the fact that the ballots were approximately a million less than a month ago. Nationwide surprise was evoked by the gains of Hitler, who advocates reshaping the German state on the Fascist pattern and whose star was believed to have been definitely on the wane.



## Reasons for PLO Entry Into Talks

By David Lamb

BEIRUT — The U.S. State Department uses the term "clientitis" to describe the bias that besets many diplomats who have served a long time in a post, and who gradually become more defenders than analysts of the host government's policies.

This bias frequently puts the Foreign Service officer in the field at loggerheads with his superiors back home and can also put him in the uncomfortable position of having to support U.S. policies that he believes do not serve the best interests of his country.

In the Arab world it is not surprising that many diplomats display what might appear to be a case of clientitis when they say that Washington needs to re-evaluate its Middle East policy and start a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

What is surprising, though, is that this opinion is expressed privately and in off-the-record conversations by virtually every Western diplomat a journalist meets in the Middle East, outside Israel. Without such a dialogue, they say, there can be no eventual solution to the Palestinian problem and thus no permanent formula for peace in the Middle East.

"I think every rational political analyst realizes that the time has come to talk to the PLO," a senior American diplomat in Cairo said. "Like it or not, the organization is a political factor."

A Western envoy in Beirut whose country is one of Washington's closest allies adds: "It is childish for Washington to think Israel is its best friend and Syria its worst enemy because one is anti-Communist and one is pro-Communist. The Arab countries will not go Communist as long as they have a chance for reasonable relations with the West."

Those advocating dialogue with the PLO usually make four points to justify their position. They say:

• The PLO has only two options: It can use guns or it can use diplomacy. Since the outrages that culminated with the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972, the PLO increasingly has relied on diplomacy and that posture must be encouraged and rewarded.

• The PLO leadership is distinctly bourgeois in

character, and it is a great deal easier to deal with doctors, engineers and attorneys than with professional ideologues. There is no fear apparent to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and if he were killed or dismissed, control could shift from the moderates — a relative term in this case — to the radicals.

• The PLO does not represent a threat to the existence of Israel. Countries such as Syria perhaps do but the PLO, with 25,000 guerrillas under arms in Lebanon, lacks the military capability to mount anything more than terrorist strikes in Israel and certainly is no match for the Israeli Army.

• The PLO, which President Reagan called a "gang of thugs" in his first policy statement on the Middle East, holds one of the keys to the course of history in this part of the Arab world. To pretend that the PLO does not exist only hampers Washington's attempts to negotiate a workable peace plan.

Although Washington has had limited, secret contacts with the PLO for at least eight years, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger promised Israel in writing in 1975 that the United States would not recognize or negotiate with the PLO as long as the organization refused to accept Israel's right to exist as stipulated in UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

There seems little likelihood, however, that Arafat will acquiesce to American demands and recognize the legitimacy of the Jewish state. To do so would be to lose the only real card Arafat has to play, the only card that gives him bargaining leverage.

On April 25, Israel is scheduled to return to Egypt the last portion of the Sinai Peninsula captured in the 1967 war. The next step in the Camp David peace process will be to resume the autonomy talks that are meant to lead to Palestinian self-determination in the Israeli-occupied lands.

But those stalled talks have been held without Palestinian participation, and recent events to the occupied West Bank are not likely to aid the development of an acceptable system of autonomy.

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## Why Sea Law Talks Deserve Extra Effort

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The Law of the Sea Conference may no longer be foundering on its own rocks. The news from the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which opened in Geneva last week, is that the session is within reach of a final agreement. If there is success, it will be a historical milestone in the annals of nation-state competition and commercial exploitation.

An accord, arranging for mankind a fair distribution of its "common heritage" of the sea, would establish a precedent that could be applied to a multitude of human endeavors — dividing up oil-rich Antarctica or the moon and planets with their unknown wealth of minerals. Never before have the nations of the world attempted to define the rules before crossing the frontier.

The classic principles of ocean law were laid down by Hugo Grotius in 1609. It was the doctrine of the Freedom of the Seas.

It was an American president, Harry Truman, who first challenged the Hugo Grotius idea. In 1945 he proclaimed the jurisdiction of the United States over the seabed resources of the continental shelf. Three years later, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador raised the stakes by claiming 200-mile maritime zones and seizing U.S. tuna boats fishing in their waters.

It was in an attempt to find some accommodation between the new coastal jurisdictions and freedom of the seas that the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference was convened in 1958. The result was one of the great negotiating texts of all time. Weighing the interests of continental nations like the United States and the Soviet Union, islands like the Philippines and Jamaica, and landlocked states such as Chad and Austria, it has managed to agree on 90 percent of a treaty.

### Free Passage

The Law of the Sea Treaty would roll back existing claims of territorial jurisdiction wider than 12 miles. It would write into international law the right to free and unimpeded passage through the 100 straits that are narrower than 24 miles wide. It would apply to all ships whether military or civilian, whether on the surface or submerged. And, while recognizing exclusive 200-mile economic zones for coastal states, it would not allow them to restrict the passage of ships or overflights of planes of other nations.

The significance of what is already agreed upon is not widely appreciated. But the fact is that if many countries asserted a claim to turn their 200-mile economic limits into 200-territorial waters rather than observing a 12-mile limit, it would put added pressure on the superpowers to build more foreign bases to compensate for limitations on the rights of passage. It also would increase the number of issues that would be likely to provoke clashes between Third World countries and the superpowers.

Imagine the situation of the Soviet North Atlantic fleet being

locked in because of a new 200-mile territorial zone around the Scandinavian countries, the Pacific fleet being locked in because of new limits on the Straits of La Perouse and Korea, and the Black Sea fleet locked in by new Turkish territorial claims over the Bosphorus and by Spanish claims over the Straits of Gibraltar.

If every time the Soviet fleet wished to move, it risked a conflict over rights of passage, it would seek, by way of compensation, major mobility within its own seas. That is what Winston Churchill at Potsdam in 1945 neutralized Stalin's demand for bases to protect the Soviet right of passage through the Bosphorus by offering legal guarantees instead.)

### Crisis Possible

Or imagine the situation if the United States no longer had automatic access to the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Mexico, and if access to the Gulf and the Red Sea, and passage through the straits of Malacca, Singapore, Lombok and Sunda. The chances of the United States, to a moment of anxiety, deciding to push aside one of the less powerful nations involved is real. At best, it could be another Suez-type crisis, at worst a conflict between the superpowers as the other side felt compelled to make a stand on behalf of the injured party.

In return for these concessions on free transit, it is not surprising that the smaller, poorer, landlocked nations of the world have demanded a price from the richer, larger and sea-bound nations. It is the right of access to the vast mineral deposits that lie on the floor of the ocean outside the 200-mile economic zones.

The problem has been to define a system that balances the needs and expectations of the large Western mining companies against the desire of Third World nations to feel that the will not be crowded out for lack of expertise.

After much negotiating, the conference came up with the concept of the international seabed authority which would supervise the mining of the ocean floor under a form of dual authority.

Part of the ocean would be mined by an international body called the "enterprise," operating on behalf of the less technologically developed nations. And part would be mined by private mining companies. It is that relationship between the two wings of the authority, that is the major unresolved stumbling block.

No one would claim that resolving the points still in dispute is an easy task. The seas and the oceans that surround us, some two-thirds of our planet, are largely lawless, but laissez faire no longer suits our times. The law of the sea, if finally approved, could be a magna carta for the 21st century. For such an achievement, both sides should be prepared to go the extra mile.

The writer is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues.

## International Law And the Falklands

By William Pfaff

This is the second article of a two-part series.

PARIS — The government of the United States, which shut down its code-breaking office in 1929 because "gentlemen do not read each other's mail," has come a long way, learning in its turn to disregard bourgeois morality and international law. Others follow the superpower example: India in its unceremonious seizure of Goa in 1961 and its detachment of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971; China in undeclared wars against India and Vietnam; Colonel Qadhafi's Libya; Iraq in making an unprovoked invasion of Iran; Iran in kidnapping U.S. diplomats; both sides in what they have done to dismember Lebanon.

Yet international law, feeble as it is, the negotiation or adjudication of disputes, remains among the few safeguards we possess against anarchy, war and barbarism. Harold Nicholson, in his book on diplomacy, remarked of coups de main and seizures of territory (he had to mind the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908) that, eminently successful as they may be at the time, they leave a destructive legacy of resentment, fear and search for revenge. The Argentines have nursed their grievance over the loss of the Falklands for a century and a half, and they finally did something about it. In the Bosnian case, "doing something about it" led directly to the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and much else, by way of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand by the Bosnian patriot.

But that makes merely a practical case against aggression. The legal argument is abstract, and international "law" is itself a convention among nations, since there is no law-giving authority which nations are prepared to recognize. Civil or criminal law can be defined without leaving it weakened or diminished.

Convention is something else. If it is defied, it ceases to exist. The "laws" of war and international relations, the conventions of diplomacy, have no authority behind them. They exist because they are accepted. When they are no longer accepted they cease to exist.

The great powers may one day bitterly regret their so-called defiance of international law. The small powers have more urgent reason to respect that law, since their survival depends upon respect for the convention that they have the right to exist. Without the convention that they are sovereign states, why shouldn't the big powers take what they want, and do what they please? The small countries ordinarily do not have the power, themselves, to stop them. If Argentina miscalculates that Britain is too feeble or too demoralized to defend its South Atlantic possession, and seizes the Falklands, why shouldn't an aroused Britain take what it wants from Argentina? Why shouldn't the United States do so? Why is *yanqui* imperialism and aggrandizement worse than Argentine? The generals who govern, or misgovern, Argentina today are too dense to understand that. The man they have appointed to rule the Falklands is Luciano Benjamin Menéndez, the man who, as commander of the 3d Army Corps in Cordoba during the dictatorship of General Videla lent his support to the so-called death squads, and said to a journalist, "While Videla governs, I kill." That provides a sufficient reason to recoil from the Argentine seizure of the islands; but it is a particular objection, implying that if Argentina were not a military dictatorship, and did not appoint such men to such posts, what has happened might be tolerable.

The truth is otherwise, in the breaking of an international principle, done at the onset with enthusiasm and conviction and only later to be seen as cracking one of those slender props which the past has provided to sustain the future.

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## Easing the U.S. Stand On Soviet Oil Pipeline

By Nathaniel Samuels

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration ought to soften its opposition to the proposed Siberian natural-gas pipeline to Western Europe and to view the issue in larger terms.

Washington has opposed the Soviet pipeline on two grounds. First, it is concerned that Moscow's potential for exercising economic and diplomatic leverage on Western Europe would be increased once imported gas became part of the normal energy supply of European economies. Second, the Russians would earn large sums of foreign exchange. Foreign exchange, as an economic necessity, is a defense against economic sanctions; it is also a key component in Moscow's "arsenal," allowing it to maneuver wherever the exploitation of political instability seems politically and ideologically promising.

Many Europeans have a different perspective. They consider that the pipeline assures them of further diversification of energy sources and further protects them from the loss of energy from the volatile Middle East.

Although the pipeline would contribute substantially to Europe's natural-gas requirements, up to one-third of France's — it would cover less than 5 percent of its total energy needs. The West Germans argue that these imports would not exceed 20 percent of their natural-gas requirements and hardly more than 5 percent of their total energy consumption. For many Europeans, the importance of the gas to their economies outweighs the leverage it might give Moscow.

### Fact of Life

Many Europeans acknowledge that the Kremlin might apply economic pressure to gain political objectives by manipulating the supply of gas. But they understand the Kremlin's capacity for diplomatic maneuver as a fact of life to which geographic proximity requires them to resign themselves. Moreover, the rather broadly prevailing political assessment in Europe is that the danger of overt Soviet military action in Western Europe is remote. These attitudes are by no means universal but are widespread.

Lurking behind this bland political assessment of the reality of the Soviet threat is persisting economic pressure. While Western Europe's trade with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries is marginal compared to its total external trade — perhaps not more than 5 percent for West Germany — this margin is important when Europe's nagging problems of industrial readjustment, competition and high unemployment are considered.

Under these circumstances, commercial and political pressures

The issue, rather than serving as a source of discord, might be used to strengthen allied economic cooperation in dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The author is an advisory director in the investment banking firm of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. He was undersecretary of state for economic affairs from April 1969 until June 1972. This article was adapted from the New York Times from an article to appear in the summer issue of *The Washington Quarterly*.

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## New Bangladesh Leader Sees Soviet Danger

Gen. Ershad Praises Reagan as a Strong Leader, Repeats Reform Pledges

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

DAKKA, Bangladesh — Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Bangladesh's new military ruler, has said in an interview that he believes the Soviet Union is "very dangerous."

He also said that Bangladesh felt "nothing but friendship" toward the United States, and that he thought President Reagan is a strong leader.

Gen. Ershad also confirmed reports that two Soviet Embassy attaches were arrested a week ago while trying for unspecified reasons, to set fire to nearly 600 reels of movie film.

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"without a doubt" within two years, and unspecified rights of expression and political activity may be restored sooner.

Western and Chinese diplomats were sounded out for their possible reaction in advance of the coup. These diplomats have said since the aid on which Bangladesh depends will continue.

All the major nations except the Soviet Union were informed the evening before the coup was staged, and India was told several days earlier.

The Bangladesh Army includes some "booths" in Gen. Ershad's words, who may press for more drastic changes than the arrests of half a dozen ministers on charges of corruption and the promise to feed the poor, develop the economy, and improve government administration.

The general also said, in response to both oral and written questions submitted in advance, that he intended to revitalize industry, dismiss unproductive bureaucrats, improve the performance of government-owned enterprises, "go all out" for agriculture, encourage free

enterprise, continue the program of the late President Ziaur Rahman of voluntary public works, and improve birth control. He said the country's recent record was so bad that he was "ashamed" to talk about it.

Gen. Ershad said that his government planned some form of land redistribution, but he did not elaborate. More than three-quarters of the rural work force is now landless, compared with 50 percent 12 years ago.

The Soviet attaches who were arrested March 31 about 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of Dhaka while trying to burn the films were charged with "vicious movements," endangering the forest and creating a health hazard, an official said in a separate interview. Gen. Ershad said, "We're just waiting to find out what the films contain and why the two men were trying to burn them."

Russians Termed "Crude"

The incident was at least the second confrontation with the Soviet Embassy in the past year. In June, the embassy was barred from importing what appeared

to be electronic monitoring equipment.

In other remarks on the Soviet Union, Gen. Ershad said: "We cannot trust them so much. They are very crude. They have such a mighty military machine."

"And it is your fault," he added, referring to what he called inadequate U.S. responses to past Soviet moves. "We are really scared about what they may do next."

Bangladesh, the former East Pakistan, which became independent in December, 1971 with India's help, was once considered to lean moderately in the direction of the Soviet Union, which had supported India's policy in the struggle for the independence of Bangladesh while the United States quietly favored Pakistan.

Soviet prestige in Bangladesh fell rapidly after the assassination in January, 1975 of the country's first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was strongly pro-Indian.

Some diplomats believe that the accession of Gen. Ershad to power reflects a gradual shift in Bangladesh toward China, the

virtually unused deep-water port at Trincomalee. So widespread are these suspicions that late last year Donald Toussaint, who was then the U.S. ambassador, declared publicly that the United States had no designs on Trincomalee.

Still, the leftists here accept it as an article of faith that the port, one of the largest deep-water harbors in the world, must arouse the covetous interest of the U.S. Navy.

Leftist commentators such as Mervyn de Silva, the editor of the Sri Lanka Guardian, point out that Trincomalee, which served as headquarters of the British Pacific fleet in World War II after the Japanese capture of Singapore, is by any objective assessment a valuable strategic objective.

New Controversy

The harbor has once again generated controversy. A Singapore subsidiary of Coastal Corp., which is based in Houston, has made a bid to take over and renovate the huge oil-storage tanks that the British Navy left behind at Trincomalee.

Although Mr. Marcos announced that he would ban dog meat he has not yet put through a new law to do so. But he has invoked a little known law dealing with cruelty to animals, and arrests of dog-meat dealers have recently increased.

The major center of the apparently extensive and profitable dog-meat business is here in San Pedro, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Manila, on the Philippines' main island of Luzon.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the national meat inspection commission say the major reason for banning the dog-meat business is the danger of transmitting animal diseases to humans.

The law requires that slaughterhouses be licensed and that their meat be inspected. While the sale of dog meat is not specifically banned, a 1973 law governing slaughterhouses excludes it from a list of accepted food animals.

"I can barely feed my nine children but now I must also feed these dogs," Mr. Medina complained. "What am I supposed to do? I might as well join the rebels in the hills and fight the government."

Both dog-meat-eaters and their critics say the practice of eating dog meat has nothing to do with poverty. Rich and poor eat it, they say.

Aurelio Belsa, a San Pedro dog dealer, said he has lived off the profits of the trade for more than 30 years and has also raised seven healthy children on dog meat.

"The doctor says it's not good to grow fat and he told me never to eat pork," Mr. Belsa said. Then, patting a potbelly, he added, "This is from dog. I asked the doctor

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## RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]**STRAIGHT BONDS**  
**All Currencies Except DM**[illegible]

**HIGHEST YIELDS**  
to Average Life Below 5 Years

540	Moscow-Ferguson	9/24	2/3	Jan	80	4443	45.18	10
570	100 Mining Dev Bank	9/20	1/3	Feb	80	4451	45.18	10
580	Portland	3/34	2/3	Feb	80	4463	45.26	7
590	Chrysler Overseas	3/24	2/3	Feb	74	12	23.27	29.14
600	Securities Inc. Grd. Ind.	9/14	2/3	Mar	74	12	23.27	29.14
610	Quibec	4/17	2/3	Mar	75	12	16.99	26.25
620	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
630	Trans. Corp.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
640	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
650	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
660	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
670	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
680	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
690	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
700	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
710	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
720	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
730	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
740	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
750	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
760	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
770	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
780	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
790	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
800	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
810	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
820	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
830	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
840	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
850	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
860	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
870	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
880	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
890	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
900	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
910	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
920	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
930	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
940	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
950	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
960	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
970	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
980	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
990	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14
1000	Genetic Hydro-Elec.	9/14	2/3	Oct	76	14	23.27	29.14

**HIGHEST YIELDS**  
to Average Life Above 5 Years

10 AVERAGE LOW-ADDED STOCKS												
513	Ward Foods Overstock	3/24	38	Nov	39	1/2	24	59	93	14	24	59
525	Restland Finance E/In	9/12	91	Mar	94	1/2	16	91	94	1/2	16	91
530	Ward Foods Overstock	3/24	38	Nov	39	1/2	24	59	93	14	24	59
540	Canada Inv Finance	10/14	91	Mar	94	1/2	16	91	94	1/2	16	91
550	Cardbury Shoppers	7/24	90	Oct	45	1/2	16	91	94	1/2	16	91
560	Cardbury Shoppers	7/24	90	Oct	45	1/2	16	91	94	1/2	16	91
580	Euro-Coral G. Steel	9	96	Mar	45	1/2	16	91	94	1/2	16	91
585	Pernac	11/12	90	Oct	7	1/4	17	91	94	1/2	16	91
587	Schickens City	11/12	90	Oct	7	1/4	17	91	94	1/2	16	91
670	Finland	11/12	90	Oct	7	1/4	17	91	94	1/2	16	91
120	Courtside Int Fin	11/12	90	Oct	7	1/4	17	91	94	1/2	16	91
200	Shoppers Bay	10/12	90	Oct	7	1/4	17	91	94	1/2	16	91
122	Peugeot SA	14	10	Aug	89	1/2	16	91	94	1/2	16	91

### HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

\$115	Infl Harvester	17 3/4	31 Aug	56	37	12.5	11.5
\$125	Musson Corp	17 1/2	31 Aug	56	37	12.5	11.5
\$125	Turbo Petroleum P-CW	17 1/2	30 Nov	43	22.4	19.4	18.5
\$130	Moside	17 1/2	30 Nov	100	17.27	14.7	14.5
\$135	Metco	17 1/2	30 Nov	100	17.27	14.7	14.5
\$140	Consolidated-Bathurst	17 1/2	30 Nov	100	15.08	15.1	15.1
crs 20	Raychem Inc	17 1/4	30 Dec	101	16.21	16.21	16.21
crs 20	Uranium Corp	17 1/4	30 Dec	101	16.21	16.21	16.21
crs 20	Union Carbide Canada	16	30 Jan	101	16.88	16.85	16.85
crs 20	Consolidated Imperial Ltd	16	30 Jan	101	16.85	16.85	16.85
crs 20	Infl Harvester Credit	13 3/4	30 Aug	46	35.11	31.11	30.25
<hr/>							
\$15	Harris Overseas Cos.	8 3/4	30 Jun	25 1/2	13.41	16.06	16.02
\$15	Hutton Ind Co	8 3/4	30 Jun	25 1/2	13.41	16.06	16.02

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(Continued on Page 8)

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1.  $\frac{1}{2} \log 2 = 0.5$



Page 7 Monday, April 12, 1982

# Bic and Gillette — 'a Real Hate Relationship' — Intensify Their Cutthroat Competition

By Nathaniel C. Nash

**NEW YORK** — Bic and Gillette are at it again. Like two alley cats, the companies will not stop having battles steadily for seven years over the market for throwaway pens and shavers. But the heat of the conflict has been rising of late.

Bic Pen, which made its name in 19-cent ballpoint pens and held up to 80 percent of the U.S. market, has been losing market share steadily over the last three years to Gillette and its Write Bros. pen line. Many office suppliers now say that they are selling almost as many Write Bros. pens as Bics.

So Bic hit at the heart of Gillette's profit-making center — razors and blades — with a disposable single-edge razor.

Last month Bic started a multimillion-dollar advertising campaign in which it challenges the claim that Gillette's double-edged Trac II shaves closer than Bic's single-edge razor. Using an electron microscope, touting what it calls

independent clinical tests and displaying rather ugly images of whiskers shown by both a Trac II and a Bic, the ad claims that both cut equally close, but that the Bic is 23 cents less at retail.

Gillette's response was immediate. The company called the Bic ad "false and deceptive," and within three weeks it hit with its own ad, featuring the line "Guys, we've got some good news and some bad news." The good news, of course, is Gillette's superior shave, and the bad news is Bic's inferior product.

Jeffrey D. Aschenberg, an analyst at L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, said, "Bic and Gillette have a real hate relationship. It is much more than your normal market competitive-ness."

To such observations, Gillette and Bic plead a certain innocence. Gillette executives decline to talk about the rivalry, except to say that their latest razor ad was in the works long before Bic's appeared and that they intend to aggressively protect their markets.

Bic is a little more forthcoming. "People try to make this into a personal thing, and it just isn't," said Bruno Bich, the new president of Bic Pen and the son of Marcel L. Bich, the founder of Bic's \$700-million French parent, Societe Bic.

"I don't know what Gillette's so upset about," said Mr. Bich. "I just want a small piece of the razor market. Why doesn't Gillette come out with an ad against Schick?" he said, referring to the industry's No. 2 company.

Perhaps the most disconcerting thing to Bic has been its declining share in the stock-pen business, which accounted for about a third of its \$217.7 million in sales last year. Pens have historically been its money-maker. And that declining market share comes on top of a year that saw profits drop to \$8.2 million, from \$12.3 million in 1980.

The company lost money in razors and made only \$3.2 million in pens, compared with \$15.8 million in 1980. The poor earnings were the result of high interest rates, plus Gillette's persis-

tence in keeping pen prices down, and the promotional cost of \$10 million for the company's new rolling ball pen.

Mr. Bich, who at 35 seems mildly amused and confident at taking on the \$2.3-billion Gillette, said, "One thing I know is that both of us are making very little money in the pen business."

Bic is still ahead of Gillette's Write Bros., claiming a 60-percent market share. But analysts and office suppliers say that lead is steadily dwindling.

Bic, typically, is fighting back. Rather than following Gillette's price line, it has quietly been marketing a new line of stock pens, called the Biro — a pen that, interestingly enough, looks much like Gillette's. Mr. Bich noted that the company can make the Biro available to retailers at a lower price than the Gillette pen, while maintaining a normal profit margin.

With the stock pen representing a \$120-million industry last year, Bic's big guns are in razors, a \$630-million market last year. In

blades, Bic has about 11 percent of the market, compared to Gillette's 60-percent share.

While it has considerable expertise from overseas markets controlled by its parent company, Bic has lost money in razors from the beginning in the United States, suffering a total of \$15 million in red ink over the last three years. But analysts agree that Gillette has good reason to consider Bic's move soberly.

Mr. Aschenberg said, "For all of its troubles, Bic is outstanding at getting good consumer identification for low-price, high-turnover, mass-marketed goods in a short time."

Indeed, Bic is known for its high degree of automation and ability to produce its products at a very low cost.

Perhaps Gillette remembers all too well Bic's entrance into disposable cigarette lighters in 1973. Within four years Bic's model had passed Gillette's Cricket model. Currently, the Bic lighter is its most profitable line, and it sells for 10 percent above the price of the Cricket.

As to the eventual winner of this round of

rivalry, Jack L. Salzman, an analyst at Smith Barney Harris Upham, doubts Bic will be triumphant.

"What if Gillette decides to start matching Bic in price in razors?" he said. "And even more perversely, what if Gillette begins a price war in lighters? It might hurt Gillette for a year, but it could set Bic back for five."

"Where Bic has failed has been in not staying abreast of the technological advancements in their products." The company puts a low-priced product on the market and just lets it sit, he explained.

By contrast, Gillette tends to hit regularly with new products, and has proved ready to adjust rapidly on the price front.

Mr. Salzman did proffer a solution — a pricing truce across the board, as currently seems in effect for lighters.

It does not look likely at the moment, however, and at least one of the players seems to be counting on a continuation of the action. "It's like a long chess game," Mr. Bich said.

## Modest Rise In U.S. M-1 Eases Fears

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — A modest \$900-million increase in the basic measure of the U.S. money supply was hailed by a number of bankers and economists as being right on target.

"They saw it as a sign that the Federal Reserve has the money supply under control and will likely defer any plans to tighten monetary policy until late April or early May, despite forecasts calling for a larger rise in the money supply this month."

The Fed announced Friday that the M-1, which measures currency in circulation plus deposits in all checking accounts and traveler's checks, rose to a daily average of \$446.6 billion in the financial week ended March 31 from \$445.7 billion the preceding week.

Most participants in the money markets had expected a money supply rise of \$1 billion to \$3 billion. A possible result, the market participants said, could be a lowering of interest rates in the weeks ahead.

As its target for 1982, the Fed is seeking to have M-1 expand within a range of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 percent. In the last 52 weeks, at 5.3 percent, it has been within the target range. In the last quarter, however, M-1's expansion, at 6.3 percent, has been somewhat above the target.

"This is a very small amount above target," said Edward A. Friedman, a financial economist at Wharton-Economies Forecasting Associates. Mr. Friedman estimated that M-1 was \$1.2 billion to \$1.4 billion above the desired level.

The Fed also reported that the annual rate of growth of M-2, the broader money supply measure, comprised of M-1 plus some money market funds and time deposits, was also modestly above the central bank's targets in March.

Wayne Lyski of Morgan Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. said he believes the Fed will continue to pursue a steady policy until it has a clearer picture of how the aggregates, particularly M-1, will behave in April.

Furthermore, some analysts now expect the first sharp rise in money growth, expected in the figures to be released Friday, will not be as large as initially anticipated.

The early payment of social security checks this month has led to speculation that M-1 for the week ended April 7 could show an increase of \$5 billion to \$11 billion.

But Irwin L. Kellner, senior vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, also said that he did not think the traditional April surge in the money supply would occur.

"The Fed has been tight since January, and this latest money supply figure makes me more confident that the widely anticipated blip will not occur," he said.

In Chase Manhattan Bank's latest "Money Market Report," economist Philip Braverman said the increase could be closer to \$2 billion or \$3 billion.

## To Our Readers

The Euromarket reports by Carl Gewirtz will appear in Tuesday's editions.

## Oppenheimer Empire Boosts Investments in N. America

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The South African diamond and minerals empire controlled by Harry F. Oppenheimer is rapidly becoming a major investor in mining, energy and commodities companies in the United States and Canada.

Through a subsidiary called Minorco, a Bermuda-based holding company, the South African firm Anglo American and De Beers have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in North American coal, uranium, gold, copper and other important minerals.

Documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission show that dozens of mining and minerals companies throughout the United States and Canada are wholly or partially controlled by the South African interests. And a New York researcher says the South African group has been one of the biggest foreign investors in the United States over the past two years.

The investments reflect a long-range corporate strategy that Mr. Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American and De Beers Consolidated Mines, developed in the 1970s and spoke about publicly at the time. He sought to expand his companies' stake outside South Africa for economic and political reasons, and transferred assets now worth more than \$2 billion to the Bermuda subsidiary to circumvent his country's curbs on the export of funds.

**The Benefits**

Corporate research specialist Ruth Kaplan says in a report to be published by the Africa Fund, the policy of investing in North America "offers a stable area politically and economically, it is an area rich in mineral and energy resources and the company will realize a high return on successful investment."

"In addition it allows them to position themselves outside South Africa in the event of trouble there."

In addition to investments by Minorco, she said, "a total of 144 separate investments in North America by the Anglo American group have been identified."

Business relationships between North American firms and South Africa have been controversial for many years be-



Harry F. Oppenheimer

cause, critics say, they contribute to the economic power of the white-minority regime in South Africa and support its apartheid racial policy. Most attention from church groups, institutional investors and stockholders has focused on involvement in South Africa by U.S. corporations.

Citicorp, parent of the giant Citibank, for instance, has continued to make loans to South Africa when most other major banks have stopped doing so.

**Forging Links**

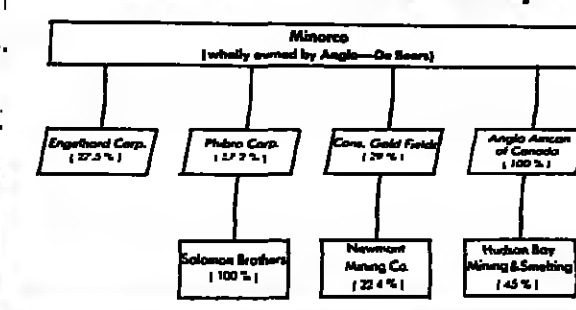
The extent of South African investment in the United States — which has the same effect of forging links of mutual interest between U.S. and South African companies — has been little noticed.

A few critics who have examined South Africa's growing involvement in the U.S. economy have objected that the investments are financed by the fruits of apartheid, and strengthen the power of the ruling minority.

According to Miss Kaplan, whose findings are confirmed by SEC records and by investment experts in the Commerce Department, "Anglo American is the biggest single economic factor in South Africa." De Beers "operates a monopoly in the diamond trade, marketing 80 percent of the world's diamonds, including the Soviet Union's."

Mr. Oppenheimer is chairman of Mi-

### Oppenheimer's North American Empire



norco. Also on the board are Citicorp Chairman Walter B. Wriston; Robert Clark, a partner in the New York law firm of Shearman & Sterling, which represents Citibank; Felix G. Rohatyn, head of the investment banking firm Lazard Freres; and Cedric Ritchie, chairman of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Minorco, which is wholly owned by the Anglo-American group and its subsidiaries, is the largest single stockholder in Phibro, the giant New York commodities trading company. Minorco, according to SEC records, owns 27.2 percent of outstanding Phibro shares, a stake worth almost \$450 million. H. Ronald Fraser, president of Minorco, sits on Phibro's board of directors.

Phibro had worldwide sales of more than \$25 billion last year, a fourfold increase from five years earlier. It is also the sole owner of the New York investment house of Salomon Brothers, which Phibro acquired last year for \$800 million.

That acquisition, Miss Kaplan noted, offers Minorco "potential new sources of capital and different ways to get at it," because of Salomon Brothers' expertise at corporate fund raising and mergers.

Phibro became a separate company last year when it was spun off from the former Englehard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., now known as Englehard Corp. Minorco is the largest stockholder in Englehard,

with 27.5 percent of the company's shares. Englehard in turn owns petroleum and minerals subsidiaries, and controls a major segment of the market for kadiol.

Another branch of the Anglo American complex runs through Consolidated Gold Fields of Britain. De Beers secretly acquired 29 percent of Consolidated's stock in 1980, then transferred its holdings to Minorco in exchange for Minorco stock. Consolidated Gold is the largest single stockholder in Newmont Mining, one of the largest U.S. copper producers. Consolidated owns 22.4 percent of Newmont's shares and has an option to increase its stake to 26 percent.

Newmont controls an extensive network of oil, uranium, zinc and cement companies, including sole ownership of Atlantic Cement, Newmont Oil, and Carlin Gold Mining of Nevada, and majority interests in Dawn Mining and Magma Mining.

Newmont also owns 27.5 percent of Peabody Coal, the biggest U.S. coal company.

**Canadian Connection**

In Canada, Anglo American of Canada, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Minorco, owns 45 percent of the stock of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting. According to data compiled by Miss Kaplan, the chairman and chief executive officer of Hudson Bay is H. Ronald Fraser, the same Minorco executive who sits on the Phibro board.

Hudson Bay controls the Terra group of seed, fertilizer and agricultural warehouse companies in the Midwest farm states, according to Miss Kaplan's report. Amcan and Hudson Bay also hold a controlling interest in the Francana oil and gas companies in Canada, she said.

The Anglo American group's pattern has been to leave the operating management of its acquired or controlled companies in place, keeping an eye on its investment through its network of interlocking directorates.

"Anglo's control of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies is not organized in a hierarchical structure but rather as an associated group of companies with interlocking connections," the report says. "In effect, Anglo gets maximum control with a minimum investment."

## IBM Loses Ground as Competitors Enter Changing Typewriter Market

New York Times Service

**ARMONK, N.Y.** — IBM dominates two markets. One is computers. The other is the office typewriter. There, as in computers, the giant of Armonk is losing ground.

International Business Machines has owned the U.S. office typewriter market since the machines first became electric. It has been so successful, especially in its Selectric line, that it is now the only U.S. maker of heavy-duty typewriters and has almost 90 percent of the market.

But the tool the secretary uses to type letters and memos has been changing and is no longer merely electric. More and more, it is a computerized machine with memory and limited word-processing functions. And in this market for the so-called electronic typewriter, IBM faces numerous competitors, some as sophisticated in computer electronics as IBM itself.

Whereas in 1978 IBM held an estimated 94 percent of the electronic typewriter market, which was then worth about \$25 million, analysts now estimate its share to be under 50 percent and falling in a market that is worth almost \$300 million.

Clifford M. Lindsey, an analyst at Dataquest, a market research firm in Cupertino, Calif., said, "I'm predicting there will be 24 brands available by the end of 1982 and without an exciting technological development, IBM could

**Analysts predict electric typewriters will all but disappear.**

experience an erosion down to about 40 percent of the electronic market."

Xerox and Olivetti are perhaps IBM's two most formidable competitors in electronic typewriters. According to analysts, Olivetti's machine gave the computer giant the most competitive last year, and in November Xerox introduced an impressive new line of typewriters.

To be sure, IBM's revenues from sales and servicing of typewriters were minuscule last year, compared to its total revenues. Analysts estimate \$900 million out of \$29 billion. But late last month,

the company sent the kind of signal that usually means the competition, along with the recession, is beginning to hurt.

For the first time it offered volume discounts on most models of its electromechanical and electronic machines. It also announced price cuts on most models, for the second straight year, ranging from 5 percent to 12 percent.

Electromechanical machines are still the most widely sold. 800,000 units were shipped last year, compared with 206,000 electronic typewriters and about 213,000 word processors. But analysts predict that as prices of electronic machines drop, the electric typewriters will all but disappear.

And that drop is proceeding apace. Mr. Lindsey estimates that electronic typewriter sales will double this year to about 400,000, while electric sales will fall 25 percent to 600,000.

In addition, the line between electronic typewriters and word processors is becoming increasingly blurred. As prices fall, manufacturers will be putting more sophisticated word processing functions and larger memories into electronic typewriters, effectively combining the word processor and typewriter.

IBM, along with Wang, Xerox and Lanier, are dominant forces in the \$2 billion word-processor market.

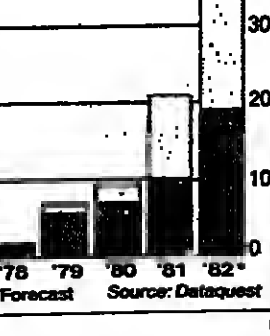
For IBM, the erosion of its electronic typewriter business is essentially a result of competition. Whereas in 1978 the market in-

### Sales of Electronic Typewriters

IBM is losing market share in electronic machines, but that market is growing.

In thousands of units

— I.B.M.'s Share

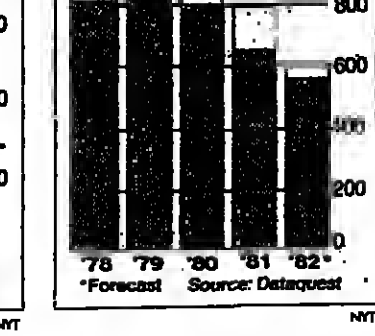


### Sales of Heavy-duty Electric Typewriters

IBM is gaining market share in electric typewriters, but the market is shrinking.

In thousands of units

— I.B.M.'s Share



cluded only one competitor, the Qyx division of Exxon Office Systems, last year 16 competing brands were being sold, including a number from Japanese companies.

Wall Street did not react strongly to the price cuts, primarily because they affect such a small part of IBM's business — about 3 percent of gross revenues and 1.5 percent of profits, according to Stephen C. Dube, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds. But, Mr. Dube noted, IBM "for the first time in a long time is experiencing growing

pressure" from Xerox, which introduced four electronic typewriter models last November.

Alan J. Macher, an IBM spokesman for its Information Systems group, in Rye, N.Y., declined to comment on sales except to say, "They have been and are meeting expectations."

Competitors who are either in the typewriter field or are expected to join it soon, in addition to Xerox and Olivetti, include Silver Reed, Brother, Olympia, Excon, Canon, Royal, Facit, Remington, Panasonic, Toshiba, Casio and Nakajima.

Mr. Lindsey noted that Tokyo Juki Industries had recently introduced a \$495 electronic typewriter "that uses an IBM ball and has 1,000 fewer parts" than a \$775

IBM model that IBM had withdrawn from the market earlier.

There will be a "buge price war" and "quite a scramble for market share before we settle down to a few suppliers," Mr. Lindsey said.

Mario Becchi, senior vice president for marketing and sales at Olivetti's U.S. headquarters in Tarrytown, N.Y., said the number of electronic typewriters and word processors is expected to stay flat or decline in the next three to five years.

About one million of those jobs already involve word processors and will continue to do so, he said. Of the remaining nine million, about half will use electronic machines with or without a memory or display writer and the balance will move from electric typewriters to "plain vanilla" electronic models without memories, he predicted.

"The electromechanical typewriter will die completely," Mr. Becchi said. "It's an obsolete product of the past."

Nonetheless, he said, IBM appears to be trying "to justify the electromechanical machine with low prices, which they can afford because of the extent of their plant and equipment that nobody else can afford."

In so doing, IBM seems uninterested in fighting the intermediate battle of the electronic machines, Mr. Becchi said.

The way I read it, they are cutting prices to stall penetration of electronic typewriters into their accounts."

He said the tactic would enable IBM "to stretch their factory and delay until they get close to jumping into whatever new technology they announce next."

**Nervousness Remained**

By the end of the week, the fall in the pound appeared to have abated, but the nervousness remained. Dealers recalled the 1976 crisis of 1976, when the pound was unable to borrow the foreign exchange needed to support it.

One banker said, "Sterling crises have been known to bring down governments."

He noted that, for the first time, Britain is facing a military confrontation without exchange controls to provide a measure of protection for its currency. At the same time, the Bank of England has given indications that it is extremely reluctant to mount a sustained effort to hold the pound's value.

By far the most difficult development to measure is the damage to Mrs. Thatcher's political standing. Even if the prime minister remains, the erosion of her political influence could be substantial enough to affect her ability to press on with the economic strategy.

The Times of London said last week, "The financial cost of a change of political leadership and direction would be incalculable."

### Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	May	Aug	Nov
30	27.00/28.00	27.00/28.00	27.00/28.00
20	14.00/15.00	22.00/23.00	24.00/25.00
10	14.00/15.00	14.00/15.00	24.00/25.00
5	11.00/12.00	11.00/12.00	11.00/12.00

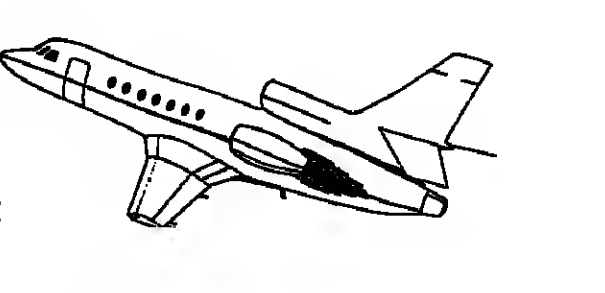
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## U.S. May Face Farm Trade War With EEC, Aide Warns After Meeting Europe Leaders

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — After years of sparring, the United States and the European Economic Community appear to be headed for a trade war over farm commodity exports, according to Deputy Agriculture Secretary Richard E. Lyng.

Mr. Lyng, who returned last week from a 10-day visit to Europe that included meetings with EEC leaders, said European export subsidies "are causing us grave difficulty in the world market" at a time when U.S. farmers are depending more and more on international trade.

"The world is not big enough for us to both operate, out with the policies we have today," he told a news conference Friday.

Mr. Lyng, as have other U.S. farm officials in recent years, expressed frustration over the EEC's practice of increasing domestic farm prices, which in turn encourages larger production. Consequently, exports are subsidized to help reduce the growing surpluses.

Mr. Lyng said, "We're clearly on a collision course. U.S. and Eu-

ropean agriculture cannot continue with the policies we have now. Either they must modify their policies or we must modify ours."

Mr. Lyng said he met privately with four of the 10 members of the EEC Commission, one of the community's senior governing bodies. EEC members are still battling among themselves over the size of this year's agricultural budget and the guaranteed prices for agricultural products. The debate has been complicated by Britain's demand for a reduced contribution to the community budget. Talks by EEC foreign ministers are set for April 26 to try to resolve these long-standing disputes.

Asked if he thought the United States was headed for a trade war with the EEC, Mr. Lyng replied: "Yes, at this point I regret to say that they're not taking any actions that I can see that would be aimed at avoiding such a thing."

Mr. Lyng said the U.S. position has been that the EEC should carry out what it said years ago it would do: reform common agricultural policies so that commodities

would be exported at world prices and without subsidies.

"The alternative is for us to substantially reduce the total production of agriculture in the United States or move into some sort of subsidized farm exports, neither of which is a very attractive choice for our farmers or our nation. But they don't seem to be very concerned about that."

**Europe's Yields**  
Week Ended April 7

Int'l inst. lg term US\$	15.02%
Int'l med term US\$	15.12%
Int'l med term US\$	16.10%
Can \$ med term	16.31%
French fr. med term	17.72%
Int'l inst. lg term yen	8.21%
ECU med term	13.61%
ECU long term	12.10%
Int'l inst. lg term LF	10.77%
FL long term	10.91%



## Over-the-Counter

Sales in 1983					Sales in 1984		
High	Low	Last	Ch'ge		High	Low	Last
12	8	8	0	+ 1/2	34	27 1/2	27 1/2

93	30%	35	30%	36	34%	14%
276	5%	5%	5%	28	17%	

29	26	25 1/2	26	+	1/8	Cylinder 17	195	1299
						Convert	76	116

62	7146	117 1/2	7146 + 14	Concord	28	995
63	7146	117 1/2	7146 + 14	Concord	303	7146

47	4%	6	4% + 1%	Condom Cervix	29	14%	1
					199	23%	2

## American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending April 9, 1987:

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# Over-the-Counter

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	124 3/4	-1/4
Microsoft	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0
Apple	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0
Oracle	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0
Unisys	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0
Qatar	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	0
Shell	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0
BP	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
Amoco	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
Exxon	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0
Conoco	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	0
Phillips	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
Marathon	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
Valero	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	0
Energy East	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	0
Energy West	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	0
Energy Services	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
Energy Transfer	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
Energy Partners	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	0

## Light-Heavyweight Champs Keep Seeing Same Recycled Opponents Across the Ring

By Michael Katz  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until four months ago, the world's two light-heavyweight champions would call each other names when they met.

"Michael Spinks, I mean, Spinks," Muhammad Said Muhammad, the World Boxing Council 175-pound champion, would say.

"Your name is Sad Muhammad," Michael Spinks, the World Boxing Association champion, would reply.

And they would both smile, with visions of \$2.5 million purses for a title-unification bout.

Now the two will be fighting six days apart, and times have changed since Dwight Braxton knocked out Sad Muhammad for the WBC title last December.

Spinks was to defend his title Sunday night against Murray Sutherland. Next Saturday, Sad Muhammad begins his comeback in a 10-round fight against Pete McIntyre, a Spinks sparring partner.

On the telephone, Spinks sounded bored, which is what could happen during a discussion of the light-heavyweight division. The division leads boxing not only in men named Muhammad, but also in recycling challengers.

Braxton made his first defense last month against Jerry Martin, who had previously tried against Sad Muhammad, whom Spinks beat for the WBA title. On May 23 Braxton is scheduled to defend against Lottu Mwale of Zambia, whom Sad Muhammad knocked out in November, 1980.

Spinks had just awakened from his morning nap and could not work up any hype before talking about Sutherland. No wonder: Two years ago, Spinks, the 1976 Olympic champion, outpointed Sutherland in a 10-rounder, and although Sutherland has shown little improvement, Spinks would get lit.

## NBA Standings

Conference	Team	W	L	Pct.
EASTERN CONFERENCE	Philadelphia	42	20	.680
	Washington	41	21	.663
	Indiana	39	23	.625
	Atlanta	38	24	.613
	Chicago	37	25	.597
	San Antonio	36	26	.577
	Phoenix	35	27	.563
	Portland	34	28	.547
	Utah	33	29	.531
	San Diego	32	30	.516
WESTERN CONFERENCE	Los Angeles	40	22	.645
	Golden State	39	23	.625
	Seattle	38	24	.613
	San Jose	37	25	.597
	Phoenix	36	26	.577
	Portland	35	27	.563
	Utah	34	28	.547
	San Diego	33	29	.531
	San Antonio	32	30	.516
	Denver	31	31	.500

## Treasury Bills

Term	Rate
4 1/2	10.25
5 1/2	10.25
6 1/2	10.25
7 1/2	10.25
8 1/2	10.25
9 1/2	10.25
10 1/2	10.25
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99 1/2	10.25
100 1/2	10.25

## Oil States Donate Bigger Aid Share To Poor Than U.S.

WASHINGTON — The oil-rich Arab countries give a far greater share of their gross national products to poor nations than the United States, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The figures, published Sunday by the U.S. Agency for International Development, show that the United States is the single largest donor, giving nearly 20 percent of the world's economic assistance, but ranks 19th in the percentage of GNP it gives.

The highest per capita assistance is given by Qatar on the Gulf, which gives 4.8 percent of its national income, about 18 times more than the United States, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq follow Qatar.

The Soviet Union is near the bottom of the list, donating, proportionally, about one-half as much as the United States, which gives or lends at low interest \$7.2 billion. The Western industrial nations, according to the 1980 figures, the latest year calculated, give about 75 percent of the world's development assistance, the OPEC countries about 20 percent, and the Communist bloc about 5 percent.

## Yankees Obtain Twins' Smalley For Ron Davis

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees Sunday traded Ron Davis, their No. 2 relief pitcher, and two minor leaguers to Minnesota for Roy Smalley, the Twins No. 1 shortstop.

Smalley, a 29-year-old switch-hitter, will be joining a team that already has a solid starting shortstop, Buckie Dent, and third baseman, Graig Nettles. For the time being, Smalley is expected to be a utility player.

"I can use him at shortstop and third base," Yankee manager Bob Lemoine said. "It relieves more depth than we had. We were short infielders. This gives us a chance to rest players."

It was the fourth trade for the Yankees in 17 days. Of the 25 Yankees who were introduced before Sunday's opener, 10 have been acquired since opening day 1981.

## Algeria Withdraws 500-Dinar Notes

ALGERIA — Algerians besieged banks and post offices over the weekend following the announcement late Friday night that the highest denomination note, the 500-dinar note (about \$120), was being taken out of circulation.

The announcement said all 500-dinar notes will have to be exchanged within 48 hours for new notes. People without bank or post office savings accounts can only change 2,000 dinars immediately. For any further sum they must get a receipt upon presentation of identity documents, for payment later.

No explanation was given for the move. But observers thought it had two aims — to curb internal corruption and to wipe out large sums of money sent abroad illegally in the form of 500-dinar notes. The measure could also hurt Algerians living abroad who cannot return home by Monday to change their 500-dinar notes.

## Baseball Line Scores

Team	Score
Montreal	9-0
Philadelphia	8-0
San Diego	7-0
Los Angeles	6-0
San Francisco	5-0
Chicago	4-0
St. Louis	3-0
Atlanta	2-0
Washington	1-0
Minnesota	0-0
Seattle	0-0
San Jose	0-0
Golden State	0-0
Phoenix	0-0
Portland	0-0
Utah	0-0
San Antonio	0-0
Denver	0-0
San Diego	0-0
Los Angeles	0-0
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# Canucks Sweep Series; Kings Threaten Oilers

**CALGARY, Alberta** — The Vancouver Canucks have become the first team to advance to the quarterfinals of the National Hockey League playoffs, trimming the Calgary Flames, 3-2, on Saturday to sweep their best-of-five opening round Stanley Cup series.

## NHL PLAYOFFS

regular season in second place in the Smythe Division, just two points ahead of Calgary, entered the playoffs unbeaten in nine games. They continued their hot play behind the goaltending of Richard Brodeur, who stopped 42 shots, two goals by Thomas Gradin and the game-winning goal by (Tiger) Williams, who won Game 2 of the series with an overtime tally. "It's a great feeling," Brodeur said. "Everyone is on a high right now."

The Canucks will meet the winner of the Edmonton-Los Angeles series in Los Angeles on Saturday. The Kings, who had a 5-0 deficit through two periods, to beat the Oilers, 6-5, in overtime on a goal by Daryl Evans. Los Angeles leads the series, 2-1, with Game 4 set for Monday night.

Wayne Gretzky had two goals and two assists as the Oilers grabbed their first lead. But the Kings came back and Steve Yzerman scored from short range to tie it with five seconds remaining. Evans won it on a 35-foot slapshot 3:35 into overtime.

**Rangers 4, Flyers 3**  
At Philadelphia, Cam Connor scored on a rebound with 1:09 remaining to lift the New York Rangers to a 4-3 comeback victory over Philadelphia. The Rangers rallied from a 3-0 deficit on goals by Mike Rogers, Reijo Ruotsalainen and Don Maloney.

**Sabres 5, Bruins 2**  
At Buffalo, N.Y., goals by Yvon Lambert, Craig Ramsay and Mike Foligno sparked a second-period rally that gave Buffalo a 5-2 victory over Boston and narrowed the Bruins' lead in the series to 2-1.

**Nordiques 2, Canadiens 1**  
At Quebec, Dale Hunter scored two goals in a 72-second span to

**China Demands Taiwan Give Up Softball Tourney**

**PEKING** — China has demanded that the International Women's Softball Championship, in which it had considered participating — be moved away from Taiwan.

The New China News Agency said China had sent a message to Don Porter, the general secretary of the International Softball Federation, "supporting a Japanese proposal that the 5th world women's softball championship, scheduled for July, be relocated. The statement stopped short of saying whether China would send a team.

The Chinese position was taken because the Taiwanese softball authorities insisted on using the flag and national anthem of the Nationalist-ruled island, symbols that are unacceptable to Peking, it said.

The Chinese position also criticized Porter for having "neither refused nor negated" Taiwanese plans to use Nationalist symbols. It said, "There is no absolute assurance against the holding of Taiwan's so-called 'national flag and playing of Taiwan's so-called national anthem.'"

The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said in Tokyo, meanwhile, that North Korea has hinted it may compete in the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul. He said a final decision was expected after the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

**By Samuel Abr**  
International Herald Tribune

**MONTE CARLO** — Björn Borg still is joking that he has all the time in the world to decide whether to enter the French Open tennis tournament, but his coach says he won't and the deadline is Monday and Borg knows it.

"No rush, no hurry," the Swedish star said with a laugh a few days ago after an embarrassing 6-1, 6-2 loss in the quarterfinals of the Monte Carlo open. "I have not made many decisions about my program this season after Monte Carlo. The only thing certain is that I will play next exhibition in Tokyo and then the Las Vegas Grand Prix. Maybe Hamburg and Geneva late in the season. For the rest, we'll see. There's time to decide."

Now there isn't. Borg must commit himself to defend the French title that he has won six times in the last eight years. He continues to insist that if he must play qualifying rounds at Roland Garros Stadium, he will not enter. "That's the way it's going to be," Borg says. "I have not changed my position."

**A Rule Is a Rule**

Nor has the French Tennis Federation, whose president, Philippe Chatrier, says, "a rule is a rule." Equally unyielding so far is the Wimbledon committee, which meets this week to review again Borg's appeal against having to play qualifying rounds in the tournament that he has won five times in the last six years.

Officials of the last of the Grand Slam tournaments, the U.S. Open, have been more discrete in their dealings with Borg, possibly because the tournament is still so distant — play begins Aug. 30 — and possibly because Borg

power Quebec to a 2-1 victory over Montreal and a 2-1 lead in the series.

**Penguins 2, Islanders 1**

At Pittsburgh, Rick Kehoe fired a shot from a bad angle at 4:14 of sudden death overtime to help Pittsburgh beat the New York Islanders, 2-1, and stave off elimination. New York took a 1-0 lead on a goal by Mike McEwen in the first period and Pat Boutette tied it in the third. The Islanders led the series, 2-1.

**Blues 6, Jets 3**

At St. Louis, Brian Sutter and Joe Mullen scored two goals each to help St. Louis beat Winnipeg, 6-3. The Blues lead the series, 2-1.

**North Stars 7, Black Hawks 1**

At Chicago, Dino Ciccarelli scored a hat trick to help Minnesota beat Chicago, 7-1, and cut the Black Hawks' series lead to 2-1. The game was played before a standing-room-only crowd of 20,960, the largest ever to see a hockey game in the Chicago Stadium. The visiting team has captured all the games in this series so far.

**First of Three** — Minnesota's Dino Ciccarelli leaps with joy after slamming the first of his three goals past Chicago goalie Murray Bannerman in the North Stars' 7-1 defeat of the Black Hawks. Chicago's Doug Wilson, left, was unable to stop Ciccarelli. Minnesota's victory Saturday cut Chicago's lead in the best-of-five National Hockey League playoff series to 2-1.

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# Stadler Assumes Lead in Masters; Nicklaus Falts

**AUGUSTA, Ga.** — Spring at last found its way to Augusta, providing the first favorable scoring conditions on the third day of the 46th Masters golf tournament. There was a nip in the air but, for the first time, no wind. A few of the red numerals that denote below-par scores began appearing on the leader boards, around the Augusta National Golf Club.

Craig Stadler, who started Saturday's round tied with Curtis Strange for the lead, assumed sole control of it when he finished with three straight birdies. He finished with a round of five-under-par 67 for a 54-hole total of 211 and a three-stroke lead.

Jerry Pate, winner of the Tournament Players Championship last month, scored 67 to finish at 214, tied for second with Severiano Ballesteros, the 1980 champion, who shot 68.

Pate's playing partner, Tom Weiskopf, four times the runner-up in the Masters, shot 68-215, one under par for three rounds. He was tied with Ray Floyd, the 1976 champion, who had 69. Tom Watson and Bob Gilder were one stroke behind.

Jack Nicklaus, who led by three strokes after the opening round Thursday, slumped to a 5-over-par 77 Friday and went into the third round two shots behind Stadler and Strange with his 146 and one behind Tom Kite. His 71 on Saturday left him at 217, six strokes behind Stadler.

Not since 1954, when amateur Billy Joe Patton also stood at 144, had the halfway leader at the Masters failed to break par. And Nicklaus agreed with the assessment of several of the other leaders that even par of 288 could take the championship on Sunday.

"I said at the beginning of the week that this is going to be a tournament of patience, nerve and nerves, and it's proving to be just that," Nicklaus said. "It requires patience to take your time and not get excited. It takes nerve when the situation calls for it. And it takes nerves to play the nervous shot you're going to play."

Nicklaus was one of many players who complained vehemently about the fast greens and difficult pin placements. Nicklaus went as far as saying, "These pin positions are asking you to make an ass of yourself." He also said that for the first time he had noticed spectators laughing at the mishaps of players on the greens.

Another significant indication of the severity of the playing conditions was the figure of the 36-hole cut, 154, or 10 over par. It broke the record of 153 set in 1966. The list of players who missed the cut included such stars as Johnny Miller, three times the tournament runner-up, and Hale Irwin, a two-time U.S. Open champion who shares the course record of 64 for Augusta National.

Among others who missed the cut were Isao Aoki, Frank Conner, Charles Coody (the 1971 champion), John Cook, Ed Frier, Lon Hinkle, Gil Morgan and Bernhard Langer of West Germany.

Bill Rogers, the British Open champion; George Burns and Ben Crenshaw made the cut by virtue of a seldom-needed rule, under which a player within 10 strokes of the leader qualifies for the last two rounds.

Jodie Mudd, an amateur from Kentucky, shot a 67 Saturday that placed him at 218 and in a tie with Fuzzy Zoeller, the 1979 champion, who scored 70.

Gilder achieved his 66 despite making three bogeys. He made three pars, including one stretch of four in a row.

**FRIDAY'S GAMES**  
**Expos 2, Phillies 0**  
In Philadelphia, Steve Rogers pitched a three-hitter and Andre Dawson hit a first-inning home run off Larry Christenson to spark Montreal to a 2-0 triumph over Philadelphia.

**Braves 6, Astros 2**  
In Atlanta, Dale Murphy drilled a two-run homer and Tommy Boggs and Al Hrabosky combined on a seven-hit effort to lead Atlanta to a 6-2 victory over Houston. Boggs surrendered four hits over 6½ innings to pick up the triumph. Hrabosky, in his 13th season, singled in the eighth for his first hit in seven years. Don Sutton took the loss.

**Cubs 5, Mets 0**  
In Chicago, Ferguson Jenkins, making his return to Chicago after eight years in the American League, allowed five hits over 6½ innings to pitch Chicago to a 5-0 victory over New York. Bill Buckner hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning, and Keith Moreland added a two-run single in the eighth.

**Reds 7, Giants 0**  
In Cincinnati, Frank Pastore pitched a four-hitter, and Johnny Bench drove in three runs as Cincinnati defeated San Francisco, 7-0. Bench drew a bases-loaded walk in the first, doubled home a run in the fifth and knocked in Dan Oriesland with a single in the sixth. Dan Schatzeder, who walked six in 4½ innings, was the loser.

**Padres 7, Dodgers 4**  
In Los Angeles, Sixto Lezcano doubled home Ruppken Jones in the seventh inning to snap a 4-4 tie over Los Angeles in a 7-4 victory. In the eighth, Tom Loflar, the Padre starter, scored two runs and drove in another before being relieved by Floyd Chiffer, who picked up his first major-league victory. Terry Forster (1-1) took the loss.



**BLASTING INTO THE LEAD** — Craig Stadler keeps a close watch on the ball as he blasts out of a sand trap during second-round play in the Masters golf tournament. Stadler, who shared the lead with Curtis Strange after two rounds, carded a 5-under 67 on Saturday to take a three-stroke lead after three rounds.

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